TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SPECIAL

CONCESSION RATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our harges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS:

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED on liberal commission AGENTS (Anglo-Indian or Indian) to canvass orders for Advertisements for 1926 Edition (125th year of issue) of the Asylum Press Almanack and Directory of South India. For terms apply to CHAKRAVARTHI CO., 19-20, Dharamsey Building, Pickett Rd., Kalbadevi, Bombay, 2.
A

AGENTS and DEALERS WANTED everywhere for our most attractive Metal Toys painted in beautiful colours. Sample Box Rs. 3/-. Sample Outfit, containing about 250 toys for Rs. 30/-. (Postage or freight included). Illustrated Catalogue for four anna stamps. Also selection of German Toys from Rs. 30/ upwards. (THE INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Somerset Street, Camp-Karachi).
A R1930

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts in "Jain Ashrama" Chotisadri (Mewar). 1 Experienced GRADUATE as Head-master, strong in Hindi on Rs. 60-5-80 p.m. 1 Experienced UNDER-GRADUATE, as an assistant strong in Sanskrit on Rs. 35-40 p.m. Preference will be given to Jains. Apply sharp stating age. S. K. BHANDARI, Hon. Chief Secretary, Rajwada Chowk, Indore (C. India).
A R1865

SALARY RS. 100—260 P.M. IN 30 DAYS.

WE can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS, BY POST OR PERSONALLY Easiest simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. 2 days' FREE trials. No MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 8 annas stamps Imperial College, (B) Rawalpindi.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SENIOR COMPOUNDERS immediately. Apply MANAGER, Kemp & Co., Ltd., Cumballa Hill.
A R1925

FULLY QUALIFIED LEGAL ASSISTANT with considerable experience of Court and Conveyancing Work available for immediate service. Only Firms capable of offering Rs. 500 per mensem or over need apply to Box No. 1015, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1911

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—Ground floor of S. Nasir Building, situated on Charni Road opp. to Cama Baug. For particulars apply sharp HAJI ABDULLA HAJI NAYAB, Khara Bazar, Karimji Building.
C R1917

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS

FINEST KULU APPLES—Fresh Walnuts, 11 lbs. basket for Rs. 5 inclusive of packing and postage. V. P. P. to all parts of India. Agent, AKAMGARH ORCHARDS, Kulu, Punjab.
R1788

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Very fertile and healthy village of Umber, Talooka Chawrashi in Surat District, only two miles from Sachin Rly. Station and close to the sea. Best opportunity for the safest and lucrative investment. For further particulars apply Box No. 998, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
G R1850

PROFESSION.

UMRATH SEA-SIDE HOMES for Mental, Nervous Cases, alcoholism, drug habits. Resident Physician, Dr. Browne; Matron, Mrs. Browne; Superintendent, Captain U. L. Desai, M.D., Manchester, Mental, Nervous, Epilepsy Specialist, DR. DESAI, Personal interview, Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, 4th, 5th and 6th of October. Building plots facing sea available. Letters, Telegrams, DR. DESAI, Umrath Station, Maroli, B.B. and C.I. Rly.
P R1919

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy,) 8, Nandibagan Lane Salkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PERMANENT BROMIDE ENLARGEMENTS with High-Class finishing. Payment on satisfaction. Terms very moderate. Apply Post Box 897 G. P. O., Bombay.
Ph R1926

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

MATRIC and High School Girls and Boys coached up in Mathematics, English, Languages. Terms moderate. Success guaranteed! Apply "GRADUATE," c/o. "Bombay Chronicle."
M R 1902.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR W. I. Gates and Railings Tanks and Chimneys—THE ORIENTAL IRON WORKS, Darukhana, Bombay 10.
T R1932

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

SALE OF READY WASTE.

READY WASTE OF COTTON AND YARN of the Jam Mfg. Co., Ltd., is to be sold. Tenders for which will be received at the Co.'s Office at 4, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, upto Wednesday, the 14th October, 1925, with a deposit of Rs. 500/-
R1929

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS COMPANY, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

OFFERS ARE INVITED by the undersigned for the above Company's Assets as a going concern comprising of Land Buildings and Machinery situate at Jamshedpur. Full particulars may be obtained on application.

S. B. BILLIMORIA,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.
113, Esplanade Road, Fort.
Bombay, 29th September, 1925.
C24214

TENDERS.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED from contractors, who are prepared to supply about 125 tons of C. I. Pipes Valves, Hydrants and Special castings for Water Works. Tenders will be received up to 11th December, 1925.

The specification and tender forms can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Karachi Municipality upto 10th December, 1925.

A plan showing special castings can be seen at the Municipal Office during office hours and can be had for Rs. 5 each.

The Municipality do not bind to accept the lowest or any tender.

All tenders to hold good until orders of the Municipality are passed thereon within 20 days from date of the receipt of tender and no tenderer will be allowed to withdraw his tender and will be held responsible upto the 20th day from the date of the receipt of tender.

J. N. SETNA,
B. Sc., (Glasgow) A.M.I.S.E. etc,
Executive Engineer,
Karachi Municipality
Municipal Office,
Karachi, 22nd September, 1925.
24223

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of baled grass, about 2,000 maunds to start with at each of the following Stations over the Jodhpur Railway:

Phalodi, Bhikamkor, Jodhpur, Luni-Junction, Pali, Samdari, Balotra, Barmer, Pipar Road, Merta, Degana, Makrana, Didwana, Khajwana, Nagour, Chandawal, Marwar Junction, and Falna (the last three being over the B. B. and C. I. Railway).

Applications should be made to the REVENUE MEMBER, State Council, Jodhpur.
C24230

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN WOOLLEN MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1913,
And
IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN WOOLLEN MILLS, LD.,
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

AT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the abovenamed Company duly convened and held at the Registered Office of the Company at Canada Building, Homby Road, Fort, Bombay, on the 17th day of September 1925, the following resolution was duly passed and at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the said Company also duly convened and held at the same place on the 2nd day of October 1925, the same resolution was duly confirmed as a Special Resolution:—

RESOLUTION.

"That it is expedient to effect an amalgamation of this Company with the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Ltd., and that with a view thereto this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Mr S. B. Billimoria and Mr. David Leitch Stiven be hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up.

That the conditional agreement submitted to this meeting be and the same is hereby approved and that the Liquidators be hereby authorised pursuant to Section 213 of the Indian Companies Act 1913 to adopt the said agreement and to carry the same into effect with such if any modifications as the Liquidators may think expedient."

Dated this 5th day of October, 1925.
F. E. DINSHAW.
Chairman.
Witnesses.
24229

NOTICE.

A RUBBER STAMP, bearing the following impression:

"for The Oriental Iron and Electrical Works."
"Proprietors."

is stolen from our office. We therefore request our clients to guard themselves against any one using the same on any quotation, letter or document, as we would not be responsible for any paper bearing the above impression, without Proprietors' own signature.

Present form of the firm's signature will be

For The Oriental Iron Works,
S. ATAMARAM & CO.,
Proprietors.
R1931

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1344 of 1923.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
ABDULLA AHMED SATAR and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 4th day of August, 1924, and the order dated 26th February, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction at the premises under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1925, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure situate, lying and being at Manmalla Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 687 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 3852, New Survey 1/1389 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 548 of the Mahim Division and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East and South by the property of Dhondu Bhikaji Borary on or towards the North by a foot-path, on or towards the west by a public passage and which premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 4037 and 4038 and Street Nos. 398 and 399 being the premises described in the Second Schedule annexed to the Decree in the above mentioned suit, dated the 4th day of August, 1924, and delineated on the map or plan thereof deposited in the Office of Commissioner for taking accounts of the High Court and thereon surrounded by a red coloured boundary line.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 4th day of September, 1925.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C24206.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 516 of 1921.

(1) FIDAHUSSEIN LALMAHOMED, and (2) ATTA HUSSEIN MAKHDUMBUX, both of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, Merchants, residing at Ali Oomer Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
(1) EBRAHIM MAHOMED, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, outside the Fort of Bombay, and (2) ABDULLA MAHOMED, a minor by his Guardian-ad-Litem the said Ebrahim Mahomed, also of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Ghoghari, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.
and
Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA. Applicants
To
EBRAHIM MAHOMED.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that all parties concerned are required to attend the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers in the High Court at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon (S. T.), on the 8th day of October 1925, at the hearing of an application on the part of the Applicants for an Order that 1st Defendant abovenamed do pay to the Applicants the sum of Rs. 884-6-3, the balance of their taxed Bill of Costs and for costs.

Dated this 5th day of October, 1925.
CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Applicants.
C24224

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 4191 of 1924.

THE TULSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS, LTD., a Joint Stock Company, incorporated under the Indian Co.s' Act VII of 1913, having its Registered Office at Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay ... Plaintiffs.
versus
Messrs. UMARSEY RAISEY, a firm, carrying on business at Bhat Bazar, Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.
To.
The Defendants abovenamed.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have instituted a suit in this Court against you, the abovenamed Defendants, under Order 37, Rule 2 of the Civil Procedure Code, for Rupees 2,525-4-6 for Principal, due to the Plaintiffs by you in respect of the shares of the Plaintiff Company, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum, from 11th June, 1924, till judgment, costs and interest on Judgment, you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the publication hereof, for Leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default the Plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rs. 2,525-4-6 and interest as aforesaid and Rs. 200 for costs.

Dated this day of September, 1925.
N. B. DAMANIA,
for
Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C24225

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of MAHADEO GANESH KHADILKAR, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk, Audit Department, G. I. P. Railway, residing at Fanaswadi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

GANGABAI, widow of Mahadeo Ganesh Khadilkar, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, doing household business, residing at Fanaswadi, outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-first day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.
E. J. DAVAR.

The 21st day of September, 1925.
Messrs. JAMSEDJEE RUSTOMJEE AND DEVIDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C24226

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

A RARE AND UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE VERY RICH AND ARTISTIC MADE FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from the Executors and heirs of the late Mr. K. M. Misbari Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on SATURDAY, the 10th and SUNDAY, the 11th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), each day sell by Public Auction at Pedder Road Cumballa Hill next to Mr. C. N. Wadia's Bungalow very valuable and handsome made to order of the latest design and best workmanship rich glass, crockery and platedware, sliding dining table for 24 persons, arm and without arm chairs, large and small mirror back side boards, and dinner wagons, rich carpets, large and small tanpoys, screens, purdahs, drawing room suites, chesterfield sofas and easy chairs mahoganized artistic made large and small cabinets, very rich cabinet sofas, corner cabinets, one sweet tone cottage piano, two American iron safes, one three-fourth size billiard table with benches, one piano pattern phonograph with records, fancy ornaments, figures, watches, clocks, time-pieces, fancy vases, old china ware, blackwood open carved furniture, bedsteads, large and small almyrahs cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash stand tables, dressing chest of drawers, shaving stands, roll top writing tables, file and silver cabinets, type writer, ice box, perambulator, water filter, meat-safe, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CUSTOM HOUSE ROAD, FORT

Under instructions from Mr. Dorabjee Adarjee Suteria the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 92 of 1924 (Dorabjee Adarjee Suteria v/s. Bejonjee Adarjee Suteria and others) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece of land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure admeasuring about 195 square yards registered by the Collector under Old No. 13, New No. 4840, Old Survey No. 1440 and New Survey No. 9553 and Cadastral Survey No. 50 of Fort Division together with the messuage and tenements standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under Ward "A", Ward No. 1060 and Street No. 74 all which premises are situate on the West side of Custom House Road and are bounded on the East by the said Custom House Road, on the West and South by the property of Ismail Baig Mahomed and on the North by the property of Heptulla Allibhai and Esufally Allibhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Coy., Solicitors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT MUNICIPAL WORKSHOPS AT FORAS ROAD.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 6th inst., sell by Public Auction, at 3 p.m. (B.T.) at the Municipal Workshops at Foras Road stores such as W.I. Scrap, motor lorries, fire engine and boilers, motor car, canvas hose, steam boiler wheels, motor lamps, pumps, files, wooden barrels, brass scrap, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Contract for supply and sale of Country Liquor, Opium, and other intoxicating drugs in Shahpura Chiefship will be disposed of by Public Auction on the 1st of December, 1925. Intending applicants may obtain necessary information from Judicial Secretary, Shahpura and applications should be addressed to MUSAHEB ALA, Shahpura, (Mewar.)
R24204.

Contract for working the Mica Mines, situated in Shahpura Chiefship will be disposed of by Public Auction on 1st December, 1925. Intending applicants are invited either to send tenders or to attend personally on said date. Mines are open to inspection. Correspondence may be addressed to MUSAHEB ALA, Shahpura, (Mewar.)
R24204.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1875.

NO. 85, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents.

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

SALE OF KARACHI AND HYDERABAD (SINDH) PROPERTIES WILL BE HELD TO-DAY AT 4-30 P. M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES IN BOMBAY, KARACHI AND HYDERABAD (SINDH.)

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esqr., the official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Khushiram Asurdas, Choitram Hundraj, Hiranand Lilaram and Gordhandas Khushiram, adjudged insolvents and in pursuance of the order dated the 9th day of June 1925 of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in insolvency No. 26 of 1923 made in the matter of the above named insolvents with the concurrence of the Mortgagees, Messrs. Purshotam Govindji, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the days and time and place hereinafter mentioned, the right, title and interest of the insolvents and of the Mortgagees in the immoveable properties hereunder mentioned in separate lots.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES. SALE ON WEDNESDAY THE 7TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1925, AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of land of Foras Tenure (formerly consisting of two plots) together with the buildings and erections thereon situate near Dadar Road at Dadar in the city and Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 880 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Nos. 1 B/2022 and 1 C/2022, Cadastral Survey No. 68 of Dadar-Naigaum Division and bearing Municipal F Ward Nos. 790 (1) and (1a) and Street Nos. 150 and 150 (aa) and bounded on or towards the North by the property of K. E. Ghamat, on or towards the South by a passage on or towards the East by the property of the Bombay Improvement Trust and on or towards the West by the property of Hussein Wahedina Mistry.

SALE ON THURSDAY THE 8TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1925, AT 4-30 P. M. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of land with the buildings thereon at Charni Road in the city and the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admisurement 500 sq. yards or thereabouts and being a portion of land bearing New Survey Nos. 7867 and 7910 and Cadastral Survey No. 1323 of Girgaum Division and bearing Municipal D Ward No. 1210 (2) Street No. 1 A and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East b the property of Balkrishna Harischandra and others on or towards the West by the Charni Road aforesaid on or towards the South by the property of Admalli Alibhoy and on or towards the North by the property of Gordhandas Bhagvandas.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P. M. (S.T.) AT THE AUCTIONEERS' ROOMS NO. 122, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THIRDLY:—All that plot of land with the building thereon situate at Machi Miani Quarter in the city of Karachi in the Registration District and Sub-district of Karachi bearing No. 19E and admeasuring two hundred and sixty-three square yards or thereabouts being a portion of land bearing Survey No. 19 in the map marked Street C. No. 2.

FOURTHLY.—All that plot of land with a building thereon situate at Machi Miani Market Road Quarter in the City of Karachi in the Registration District and Sub-district of Karachi bearing Survey No. 100 in the map marked Street C No. 2 and admeasuring 164 sq. yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the Maidan on or towards the South and the East by land bearing No. 19 and on or towards the West by the Market.

FIFTHLY.—All the plot of land with the buildings thereon situate at Shamdas Gally in the city of Hyderabad (Sindh) in the registration District and Sub-district of Hyderabad bearing Survey No. 66 in the map marked Street A No. 14 and bounded on the North and the South by Gullies and on the East and the West by the neighbouring houses.

SIXTHLY:—All the plot of land with the buildings thereon situate near the bank of Fuleli River in the city of Hyderabad (Sindh) in the Registration District and Sub-District of Hyderabad admeasuring 78 sq. yards or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 49 in the map marked street 1 No. 1 and bounded on all sides by roads.

SEVENTHLY:—All the plots of land with the buildings thereon situate near the bank of Fuleli River in the City of Hyderabad (Sindh) in the Registration District and Sub-district of Hyderabad admeasuring 642 Square feet or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 47 and 48 in the map marked Street 1 No. 1 and bounded on all sides by roads.

EIGHTHLY:—All hat plot of land with the buildings thereon situate at Patha Peer Hill in City of Hyderabad (Sindh) in the Registration District and Sub-district of Hyderabad admeasuring 3677 sq. feet and bearing Survey No. 12 in the map marked Street No. 11 and bounded on or towards the East and the North by the house of Visandas Karamchand and Hotchand respectively on or towards the South by the House of Pokerdas.

NINTHLY:—All that plot of land with the buildings thereon situate at Jangali Gulli in the City of Hyderabad (Sindh) in the Registration district and Sub-district of Hyderamad admeasuring 1175 sq. yards bearing survey 53 in the map marked Street A No. 11 and bounded on or towards the East by a Galli and on or towards the North, the South and the West by the houses of houses of the said Choitram Hundraj.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Solicitors at 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT NEW KAZI STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. Lalji Doongarsey and Jadowji Doongarsey and or account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bai Sograbibi widow of Syed Akershah the surviving administratrix of Haji Ataulah bin Mirza Abu Talib Mazandrani and in pursuance of the Power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 18th October 1919 and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY the 7th October 1925 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises, the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the Eastern side of the New Kazi Street without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 143 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the sweepers' passage, on or towards the West by Kazi Street, on or towards the North by the property of Moola Umer Khatib and on or towards the South by a passage for water and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 886 New No. 8053 Old Survey No. 1754 and New Survey No. 872 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6120 and Street Nos. 141-143-145 and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office at Esmail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

"PERCY"

STARRING

CHARLES RAY

REFRESHING HUMOUR!
CHARMING ROMANCE!
AND
NOVEL SITUATIONS!

"EAST OF THE WATER PLUG"

A MACK SENNETT COMEDY
Starring
RALPH GRAVES

PATHE GAZETTE

TIME:—6, 8, & 10 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD,
PRESENTS

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Super-production of Krishna Films Co.
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KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
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USUAL TIME & MODERATE RATES

AUCTION SALES.

MAHARASHTRA OPINION.

PATNA DECISIONS.

The "Kesari."—The Patna decisions are a triumph for the Swaraj Party and especially to the Maharashtra Party which laid down first at Akola and then at Satara certain principles that are now generally accepted, though in the beginning these principles had to face a great deal of unpopularity. But th Maharashtra Party traine ds it is under Lokamanya Tilak, has fully learnt the lesson of pocketing what is gained and pressing for more. Instead, therefore, of spending much time in jubilation it should resume its attention to the complete fulfilment of the purpose now partially achieved. There are still some features left in the Congress policy which are futile and even harmful. It is to these that the Maharashtriyans should now address themselves. First is the compulsory wearing of khaddar at Congress an dpolitical meetings. This condition is impracticable. But whether it is so or not, we are opposed to it on principle, nor do we think that it will help the spread of khaddar. It has remained because Mahatma Gandhi wants it. But when he will be convinced of the impracticability and the futility of the condition, we shall see the unique spectacle of Mahatmaji himself proposing its abolition. Only, he takes a much longer time to be so convinced than others. We also think that the appointment of a non-political body like the All-India Spinners' Association as an integral part of a political body like the Congress is likely to lead to confusion. It seems possible that the Swarajists accepted this arrangement because if the Association were to be independent of the Congress Mahatmaji might withdraw from the Congress. But how long will the Congress waste its time and energy in the game of doing some fanciful thing to please Gandhiji and then hastening to undo it as soon as it is found to be harmful? It is safe to expect that Gandhiji who had to revise the spinning franchise within nine months of its adoption will soon have to separate the Spinners' Association from the Congress.

LINE CLEAR.

The "Swatantra Hindustan."—The Swarajists have at last succeeded in their desire to capture the Congress. What they considered to be impediments in their way are now brushed aside, the line is clear. In the Legislative Assembly, the Swarajists made common cause with the Independents and made constitutional demands acceptable even to the Liberals. As the "no-changers" voluntarily made things smooth for the Swarajists, let the Swarajists in their turn, custodians as they now are of the political work of the Congress in the Councils, so adjust their Council policy to the requirements of the hour as to enable the Independents and if possible the Liberals to join the Congress. Civil Disobedience which keeps these two parties aloof from the Congress is just at present only a theoretical issue and therefore need not be unduly stressed. If the compulsory wearing of khaddar alone is found to stand in the way of complete unity, Mahatmaji and his followers will themselves try to remove the difficulty. It is much to be hoped that a fully united Congress will devise some common programme like the boycott of foreign cloth and carry on an intensive and fruitful propaganda throughout the length and breadth of the country.

THE TWO CHARKAS.

The "Dnyana Prakash":—The Swarajists the the greatest obstacle to the Unity of all parties in the Congress, and if any proof were wanted it is furnished by the Patna decisions. This party has reserved to itself the supreme direction of Council policy on behalf of the Congress, which shows that this party cares more for self-exaltation than for unity. They have divided Congress activities between themselves and the spinners; the latter plying the old charka and the Swarajists turning their political charka. So long as the two parties are busy keeping up an arrangement calculated to keep away other parties, proposals of unity must necessarily be hanging fire.

HEALTH HOME AT LONAVLA.

(From a Correspondent.)

LONAVLA, Oct. 1.

The Opening Ceremony of the Arogya-Bhavan or Nature Cure Health Home at Lonavla took place on September 27th.

Mr. G. M. Wadekar, Chairman of the local Municipality said that there was a very strange incident in Dr. Biwalkar's life which made him turn to Nature Cure Treatment. Once before this he was suffering from very nasty dispepsia and he was being treated with different pathies. But his sickness being very acute, all the pathies failed, and so he, as a last resource, gave himself up to Nature Cure, and sure enough he got, over his sickness. This stimulated Dr. Biwalkar, who himself has been practising Allopathy and Ayurved for the last 21 years, to study the Science of Nature Cure, and his honest and zealous study, with the Medical experience of past years showed signs of sure success. So sure became his proficiency in this branch of Cure, that he was specially called to attend upon Mahatma Gandhi, while observing his Memorable Fast. This actuated Dr. Biwalkar to open a Health Home, which idea was rolling in his mind for the last 3 years, and Nature round Lonavla has helped him.

Shri Kuvalayanand was proposed to the Chair.

DR. BIWALKAR SAID

"The Nature Cure Treatment does not allow any melody to take root, and so is preventive, and it is also curative, as it guards the system against a sickness, if at all it invades man. In these days of worldly strife, many a man is required to live in a business centre, where the impure air immediately arrests his already weakened constitution. Such men can derive a great benefit from this Health Home. A country life is better than town life, for health and plain living and this Health Home, situated on a high level, assures me, it will be fit the public-at-large."

He then requested the Chairman to announce to the public that the Health Home was opened.

After Panchpatra and thanksgiving the meeting dispersed.

Something new!

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OGDEN'S

SPORTSMAN

Manufactured in England with the one object of satisfying the taste for a really mild smoke.

Re. 1 per tin of 50

SANITARY PROPAGANDA IN BROACH

(From our Correspondent.)

BROACH, Sept. 29.

The annual meeting of the local Sanitary Association was held yesterday and this afternoon Dr. Sumant Mehta of Baroda delivered an address on the methods of hygienic and sanitary reform. The Collector of the District presided over the meeting which was an unusually large one. The speaker first pointed out that the question of hygienic reform was intimately connected with social, economic, political and educational problems. Backwardness in one direction came in the way of progress in others, a vicious circle was thus created and it was essential that the circle should be broken wherever one could, with regard to the methods of improvement it was very necessary to study the problems from the local, regional point of view. Certain so-called improvements had been forced on towns and villages without considering the cost; for example, wherever water-works had been erected without making arrangements for efficient drainage the sanitation of such towns had gone worse. We must know beforehand as to how much a combined scheme of water-works and drainage will cost, and whether the people can bear the burden of necessary taxation. The manure-pits which are an offensive feature of every village are filthy simply because we have not taught the people to keep them properly. A properly kept manure-pit should not be offensive at all.

The problems of rural sanitation are very simple, and as soon as people take to congregating in towns that the problems become serious. If the house-refuse is not removed in Bombay for a week, it would become a veritable hell. Think of the quantities of night-soil to be removed daily even in a place like Broach. Unless we make money from the night-soil by converting it into pondrette the cost of efficient removal becomes very heavy. The prejudice of the people can be easily removed because in several small towns even the orthodox Vaishnavas now use pondrette. In all the problems that crop up we must be prepared to study and think—It is because we have followed blindly the so-called English and Indian sanitary experts that we had to repent.

In all sanitary programmes the willing and intelligent co-operation of the people must be secured. All the municipalities in Europe and America spend enormous sums of money on educating public opinion. Propaganda is very essential in municipal work. It is no use widening streets or laying out sanitary areas unless the people co-operate. Sanitary houses are often ruined by the people closing all the windows. We can say from experience that the people are prepared to pick up ideas if we would take the trouble of approaching them. Sanitary Associations play an important part in propagandist work. Doctors and ladies must come out in larger numbers to shoulder the work. Hygiene and Satitation can be improved only through women. They are the guardians of our Home and children. Finally, it is very essential that there should be some co-ordination between sanitary associations so that it may be possible to secure cheaper and better charts, lantern-slides and leaflets.

A PIONEER GIRLS' SCHOOL.

ALEXANDRA GIRLS' INSTITUTION.

The report for the year 1924-25 of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution shows that this pioneer school started nearly 60 years ago is creditably serving the cause of women's education in Bombay. This was the first girls' school in Bombay to send up candidates for the Matriculation Examination. In March last the school sent up 7 candidates for this examination, of whom 6 were successful, which testifies to the high standard of instruction imparted in the school. In fact a number of distinguished visitors to the school including Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Dr. Mackichan and Mr. G. J. Covernton, Director of Public Instruction have borne testimony to the good work of the school. Besides the usual literary subjects, music, drawing calisthenics, domestic economy and needle work, are regularly taught. The school won several prizes at the last tournament held by the Girls' High School's Athletic Association and also at the exhibition held by the Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League. It has also formed a Girl-guides' Company. The teaching staff is well-equipped consisting of a Lady Superintendent, Miss G. J. Bahadurji, M.A., Licentiate, Trinity College of Music, London and nineteen well qualified assistants, Indian and British. At the close of the year there were 225 pupils on the roll. Altogether, the school deserves well of the city and well-wishers of female education.

RAINFALL IN INDIA.

SIMLA, October 5.

A depression has formed in the Bay with its centre near latitude fourteen longitude eighty-five. It may develop into storm.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, and the North Madras Coast and local in Orissa, Coorg, South-east Madras and Madras Deccan.

A few falls have occurred in Burma and Bengal.

Chief amounts are:—Tellicherry one inch, Palasore two; Mangalore one and a half, Cochin and Tinnevelly one; Vellore one and a half; Cocanada and Calingapatam three quarters.

Forecast:—Increase on the North West Coast and in Bengal.—A. P.

ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE.
OF 26 YEARS' FAME ALL OVER THE WORLD.
THE NATIONAL ECHO.
Calcutta—Saturday, July 28, 1920, Page 4.
from our own correspondent.

A useful remedy for Asthma has been discovered by a local philanthropist. The gentleman is one J.P. Ray who has cured a friend of mine from this fearful malady. His medicine is simple and as it is an improvement upon the existing systems of treatment which afford at least temporary relief it is well worth trying. And I am sure this information if properly utilised will be a blessing to many a desperate soul.

Present address:—
J. P. Ray K. P. Ray, Dept. 5, Delhi. (2)

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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Oct. 5.

A further drop of 16 to 18 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market eased on Wall Street and local traders selling. Liverpool has been reported 9 to 6 points lower.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 3rd instant as under:—

"Hedge selling pressure continues. Trade good buyers."

Messrs. M. & B. Stern's report:—

"The World's spinners' takings of American cotton for week ending 2nd October were 292,000 bales. This makes the total takings from 1st August to date 1,809,000 bales against 1,380,000 bales for the same period last year, which shows an increase of 429,000 bales."

As regards the future of the American markets we do not think prices are yet at the bottom, but after the somewhat heavy decline of the past week or so, it is possible that we may look for a temporary recovery in values at any rate. However, with the approach of the next Bureau Report price movements will not be material.

Locally there is practically an entire absence of demand from Europe and Japan for the time being, and it looks as though holders of actual cotton will have to give way considerably before attracting any interest by exporters. We think well of selling new crops on any advance from the present level.

A moderate decline being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning Rs. 1 1/2 lower with Broach April-May at Rs. 417 1/2. On buying by Bazar operators the values improved to Rs. 418 1/2, but again declined to Rs. 417/- on selling by Commission Houses. Around this level Exporters and Shroffs were buyers and the market recovered to Rs. 418 1/4 and closed at Rs. 418/-. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 417 3/4 and declining to Rs. 417/- on Exporters selling closed steady at Rs. 418/-. European Exporters sold Broach and Oomra, whilst Japanese Houses sold Broach.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 404 1/2 and eased to Rs. 403/- on selling by Commission Houses. On Shroffs buying the market recovered to Rs. 404/- and closed at Rs. 403 1/4. F. G. Bengal January was nominally quoted Rs. 359 1/2.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet and dull on Saturday last, and about 1,000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

	Bombay, Oct. 5.
Fully Good Broach April-May	418
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	355
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	403

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

	Bombay, Oct. 5.
Fully Good Broach April-May	418
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	354
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	403

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

	Oct. 5. Ready	Dec.
Bengal Superfine M. G.	420	.....
Bengal Fine M. G.	390	375
Bengal F. G. M. G.	360	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M. G.	390	.....
Sindh-Punjab F. G M. G.	360	.....
Punjab-Americans M. G.	450/60	450
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M. G.	420/35	445
Nagpur Fine M. G.	420/35	445
Yeotmal Fine M. G.	.....	433
Pulgaon Fine M. G.	400/15	433
Dhamangaon Fine M. G.	.....	.....
Amraoti Fine M. G.	390/410	420
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	390/410	420
Mulkapur Fine M. G.	390	.....
Khandesh Fine M. G.	390	410
Khandesh F. G. M. G.	380	.....
Broach Fine M. G.	465	452
Broach Fully Good M. G.	450	.....
Muthia Fine M. G.	.....	410
Muthia F. G. M. G.	.....	395
Dharwar S. G.	435/40	.....
Coompta M. G.	430/40	.....
Westerns M. G.	400/30	.....
Westerns H. G.	.....	.....
Miraj M. G.	.....	.....
Cambodia M. G.	410/20	.....
	460/80	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 5

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 3rd October 1925:—

	Bales.
Cotton	738
	Cwts.
Wheat	12,530
Linseed	982
Rape, etc.	235
Gingellyseed	683
Poppyseed	57
Groundnuts	1,145
Castorseed	2,034
Rice	13,892
Myrabollams	565
Cottonseed	1,892
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	834
Juwar	423
Masur	Nil.
Barley	Nil.
Bajri	3,183
	Tons.
Coal	7,297

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Oct 5

In full-pressed Bales	2 days	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	—	877	2,106
Central India	..	5,407	63
Surat and Nagar	..	1,093	1,852
Hyderabad-Gaorani	—	169	48
Berar	35	3,113	2,702
Central Provinces	59	1,047	805
Total Oomras	94	12,311	7,676
Dholera	120	3,454	1,178
N.W. Provinces	..	1,927	21
Rajputana	98	1 008	111
Sind-Punjab	313	1,986	3,001
Broach	..	..	214
Coompta & Dharwar	..	7,793	1,924
Westerns-Northerns	..	4,770	2,693
Cocanada	..	507	404
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	100	5,119	2,172
Persian	15	572	436
American	..	138	..
Egyptian and African	..	10,667	5,510
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	..	..
Total ..	738	50, 51	26,331

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales 3.10-25	1st Sept. to 30th Sept. This year.	Last year.
Europe	264	35,347 17,326
Japan & China ..	200	30,389 55,949
Coast Ports	..	1,634 1,238
Up-country by Rail	..	664 1,688
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	5,545 12,630
Total ..	912	73,099 92,510

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are today's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Bombay, Oct. 5, 1925,—6-30 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail-Delivery. Rs. a. p.
READY		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	54 0 0	8 3 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	54 0 0	8 3 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	55 0 0	8 4 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 0 0	11 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 6 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 6 0	13 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 3 0	12 12 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 0 0	12 8 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	68 0 0	14 6 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	66 0 0	12 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	64 0 0	13 4 0
Teelseed, Black	60 0 0	12 8 0
Poppyseed, White		13 8 0
Groundnuts	66 0 0	13 6 0
Mowraseed		10 0 0
Barley		6 2 0
Castorseed	56 0 0	11 4 0
Jira	12 0 0	
FORWARD	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	8 2 9	
Linseed, May	13 0 3	

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 3.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £21 1/- Sept.-Oct. sellers.

Linseed Tone Quiet demand.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net 38/10 1/2 Nov.-Dec. near value.

Raw Months 38/9 Jan.-Apl. paid.

Linseed Afloat 44,000 tons.

Cuban Sugar 10/6 October value.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.
Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

	Per lb. Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14½ 0 12 6
Kilachand	No. 20½ 0 13 6
Currimbhai	No. 12½ 0 12 2
Elphinstone	No. 12½ 0 12 0
David	No. 10½ 0 11 6
Shapurji	No. 10½ 0 11 2
Trikamdas	No. 10½ 0 11 6
Sattara	No. 12½ 0 12 6
Shapurji	No. 6½ 0 10 6
Light-house	No. 6½ 0 10 2
Japan	No. 40-1 1 4 6
Japan	No. 42-2 1 5 9
Japan	No. 20 0 15 3
Japan	No. 32 1 2 6

COPPER.

	Bombay, Oct. 5. Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	3/4	63 4 0
—Do—	1	63 4 0
—Do—	1 1/4	63 4 0
Copper American	1 1/2	63 8 0
—Do—	1 3/4	63 8 0
—Do—	2	63 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 8 0
Panchteka Joint		28 0 0
Copper English Bars		61 8 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Kla		67 8 0
Lead, Country		27 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3/4 to 1		56 0 0
—Do—Do— 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		56 0 0
man, Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		63 4 0
can Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		63 8 0
Copper ¾ to 2,		63 4 0

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 1-8.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 5/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. A. 1/6 13/32.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/6 7/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 770.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. A. Frcs 830.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 815.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 112.
Bank's buying 60 D/st. D. P. Rs. 108.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 164.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 214 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 156¾.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 274.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.84-1/16.
London—Paris Frncs. 104.35.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.10.
London—Brussels Frcs. 108.00.
London—Rome Liras 120.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.35.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady—dull.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 5/32.
Bank Demand.	1/6 3/16.
Doc. Acceptance 4 m/s.	1/6 7/16
Fes. Demand	770
American Dollars	274
Hongkong Dollars	164
Shanghai	14 1/2
Japan	111
Singapore	156 3/4.

Tone:—Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES, MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Oct. 3.

Stockholm	18.03
Christiania	23.03
Amsterdam	12.05
Switzerland	25.10
Belgium	108.28
Athens	335.00

London, Oct. 3.

Exchange on London in Paris 104.55.
Exchange on London in Germany 20.33 1/8.
Exchange on London in Italy 120.22.

New York, Oct. 3.

Demand Bills 4.88.68.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Oct. 3.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 3/8.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 3 3/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent. 17 1/4.

METAL REPORT.

London, Oct. 3.

Tin Block £269 3/8.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, October 3.

3 months 3-3/8 per cent.
6 Months 3-11/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.
Money Call 1 1/4 per cent.
1 Month 1 1/4 per cent.
3 Months 2 1/4 per cent.
6 Months 3 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market Steadier.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

Sovereigns Ready 13-4-9.
Sovereigns Forward 13-4-9.
National Bank Bar Gold 21-7-3.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-4-0.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21-4-0.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21-3-6.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 74-0-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 74-0-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 73-9-0.

London, Oct. 3.

Bar gold readp s 84-11 1/2.
Silver ready d. 32-14.
Silver forward d. 32-12.

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady—Very little business doing. Prices declined more from absence of buyers than pressure to sell. We expect prices to remain at about the present level

GOLD.

Bombay, October 5.

Vaida Asho:—Opening 21/4/0. Lowest 21/4/0 Highest 21/4/0. At 6 p.m. 21/4/0.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening:—21/3/6. Lowest 21/3/6; Highest 21/3/6. At 6 p.. 21/3/6.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 21/3/6. Lowest 21/3/6. Highest 21/3/6. At 6 p.m. 21/3/6.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 0/2/0.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 0/3/0.
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, October 5.

Vaida Asho:—Opening 74/1/0. Lowest 73/14/0. At 6 p.m. 74.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 73/8/0. Lowest 73/5/6. At 6 p.m. 73/8/0.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 73/4/0. Lowest 73/2/0. At 6 p.m. 73/6/0.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 0/15/0.
Tone:—Market closed steady.

WIRE OF MESSRS A NORDEN AND CO.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents, Cotton Cabin, Mambadevi, Bombay, received the following cable from their New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co.:—

New York, dated 3rd.

"Hedging pressure. Trade good buyer."

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 68-9.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Due 1931-36 Rs. 86-12.
5 per cent. War Loan Due 1929-47 Rs. 95-12.
5 per cent. Loan Due 1935, Rs. 96.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) Due 1933, Rs. 99-14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) Due 1945-55, Rs. 99-13.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1928, Rs. 105-8.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1925, Rs. 101-4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1927, Rs. 105-7.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1930, Rs. 102-1.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1931, Rs. 104-2.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1932, Rs. 105-3.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) Due 1935, Rs. 109.
4 per cent. Port Trust Due 1974, Rs. 75-8.
4 per cent. Municipal Due 1974, Rs. 75.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal Due 1954, Rs. 101-12.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust Due 1974, Rs. 75.
6 per cent. Municipal Due 1929-49, Rs. 100-8.

Tone of Market:—Quiet with more sellers.

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay Oct. 3.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up Rs	Last Divid.	Quotatio Rs. a
Bank of India	50	3	70
Bombay	50	4	72
Central Co-operative	50	7½	50
Central	25	1¼	22 2
Eastern	£ 5	0 p.c.	80
Imperial	900		1412 8
Imperial Contributory	125	10	363 12
Union	78	—	3 3
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES			
Bundi Portland Cement Co.	10	—	5 12
Central India Mining	10	4-8½	26
Indian Cement O.	350	—	21 4
Katni Cement O.	100	—	20
Katni Cement D.	40	—	90
Punjab Cement O.	10	—	2
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	47
RAILWAY COMPANIES			
Ahmedabad Prant	500	12 p.c.	805
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	141 4
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	112
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	83
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	79
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	80
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	71
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	70
Pachora Jammer	100	8 p.c.	73 8
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	76
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	93
Sind Linght	100	6 p.c.	152 8
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	625 8 +D
UpperSind Light	100	4 p.c.	70
STEAMER COMPANIES			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	—	75
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	—	185
Scindia Steam	30	—	6 9
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	6 p.c.	83
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	—	470
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	—	900
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	89 6
Bombay Tramways P	50	7 p.c.	59 8
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	785
Tata HydroElec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	835
Karachi Electricity	100	6	93
Surat Electricity	100	—	87 8
Tata Power O.	1,000	—	317 8
Tata Power P.	1,000	—	490
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar	500	—	475
Fort	475	—	200
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-35	1900
Indian Cotton	125	20	201 4
Manmad Manufacturing	250	—	205 x D
New Berar	500	80	800
New East India	1,000	—	2500
New Mofussil P.	400	40	640
New Prince of Wales	500	61	815
Volkart U. P.	500	50	670
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES			
Alcock Ashdown	100	—	104
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	—	10
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	7-8	362 8
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	8	90
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	11 8
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	40
British Burma Petroleum	8	—	4 14
Indo-Burma Petroleum.	100	25%	250
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	75 + D
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	325
New Union Flour Mills	100	—	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	670
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	—	45
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p. c.	88
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100	—	23
Tata Iron Defd.	30	—	46 4
Tata Iron and Steel Co. O.	75	—	12 4
Thackes	50	—	159
Telephone	50	1	20
INSURANCE COMPANIES			
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	550
Jupiter	15	—	4 4
New India	25	1-0	12 4
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	725
Vulcan	10	6 ans	2
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	360
Alliance	100	—	60
Apollo	50	—	6 4
Assur Virjee	100	—	4
Berar Manfg.	200	30	300
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	305
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	80	815
Bombay Industrial	100	—	10
Bombay Woollen	100	—	70
Bradbury	250	10	360
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200
Broach Fine Counts	250	—	30
Century	100	20y	373 12
Central India O.	100	16	470
Central P.	500	5 p.c.	410
Ceylon	100	—	40
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7.8	902 8
Coorla	100	7	140
Crescent	100	8	206 4
Currimbhoy	250	—	325
David	500	—	350
Dawn	250	40	540
Diamond O.	100	—	11
E. D. Sassoon United O.	10	—	0 14 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	18y	250
Edward Sassoon	200	—	120
Elphinstone O.	100	—	21 4
Emperor Edward	500	—	306
Fazulbhoy	250	25	831 4
Finlay	100	20	121 4
Framjee Petit	1,000	—	580
Globe	100	—	41 4
Gokak	100	7	96 4+D
Gold Mohur	100	—	15
Hindoostan	1,000	100	10378
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	107 8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	75	80 0
Indore-Malwa United	100	22-8	370
Indian Woollen	50	—	4
Jamshed O.	250	—	70
Kastoorchand	500	—	60
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300
Khatau Makanjee	100	6	89
Kilachand	25	—	3
Kohinoor	500	—	965
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	350	4675
Madhorao Scindia	100	—	22 8
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	—	83 12
Madras United	250	15	450
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100	2240
Mathuradas	100	—	90
Meyer Sassoon	500	—	106
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2220
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	—	135
Myscre	50	8	110
New City of Bombay	100	10	190
New Great Eastern	200	10y	290
Osmanshahi (100)	75	—	67
Pearl	250	12	446 4
Phoenix	100	15	420
Planet	100	—	10
Premier	100	—	478
Sassoon Cotton	100	—	23 12
Sassoon Silk	500	—	460
Sholapur	1,000	1000	9250
Simplex	250	—	92 8
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	—	57 8
Standard	500	100	1225
Swadeshi	100	18	442 8
Swan	100	50	155
Tata Mills O	500	—	57 8
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90	1660
Vishnu P.	500	35	525
Western India Spng.	1,000	40	500

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 3.

Ahmedabad Advance	..	..	..	
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	
Bombay Dyeing			805 816-4 800 816	
Century	..	371-4	373-4 36-32	373-2
Central India		467-8	470 465	468-2
Colaba Land	..	..	..	
Crescent	..	209 207-8	197 8	206-4
Edward Sassoon				
Fazulbhoy	..	835-8	840 829	132-8
Finlay	..	..	..	121-8
Globe	..	..	..	41-4
Gokak	..	..	..	95-8
Indian Bleaching	..	..		
Indore Malwa		3-0	3-0 366-4	370
Kohinoor	..	..	..	
Madhowjee	..	..	..	91-4
Mathuradas	..	..	..	90
Meyer Sassoon	..	..	..	98-12
Mysore	..	..	..	11
New Great		280	291-4 275	290
Pabaney	..	..	..	250
Pearl	..	422-8	437-8 422-8	436-4
Phoenix	..	..	..	420
Simplex	..	..	..	102-8
Swadeshi	..	440	442-8 437-8	442-8
Swan Mills	..	..	..	155
Tata Mill	..	..	..	57-8
MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock	..	..	..	196
Bombay Steam	..	..	..	75
,, Tram Co., Ord.	..	..		93-2
Bundi Cement	..	..	..	5-12
Indian Cement	..	..	..	21 4
Central India Mining	..	..	..	21-12
Katni Cement Ord.	..	..	..	20
Shivrajpur	..	..	..	46
Tata Hydro	..	790-815	785,815	12
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	..	..		12-4
Tata Iron & Steel, Def	..	..	..	46 4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct 3.

		Rs. a
3½ per cent.	Rupee Paper	68 11
4 per cent.	Conversion Loan 1931-36 ..	86 12
5 per cent.	War Loan 1929-47 ..	95 10
5 per cent.	Loan (Tax Free) 1933 ..	99 14
5 per cent.	Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55 ..	99 14
5½ per cent.	War Bonds (Tax Free) 1925	103 6
6½ per cent.	War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928	105 8
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1926 ..	101 8
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1927 ..	102 8
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1930 ..	104 8
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 ..	104 11
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 ..	105 8
6½ per cent.	Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935 ..	109 4
4 per cent.	Port Trust 1974 ..	75 12
4 per cent.	Municipal 1974 ..	75 4
4 per cent.	Improvement Trust 1974	75 4
6 per cent.	Port Trust 1930 ..	101 4
6 per cent.	Municipal 1929-49 ..	101 4
,,	1954 ..	102 4

Tone of Market:—Market steady but quiet

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

	Bombay, Oct. 5. Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	58 0 0
—Do—	1	58 0 0
—Do—	1 1/4	58 0 0
—Do—	1 1/2	58 0 0
—Do—	1 3/4	58 0 0
—Do—	2	58 0 0
German Brass	3/4 to 2	57 8 0

HARVEY & SABAPATHY COMPANY LTI

The 43rd ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Company was held at the Registered Office of the Company, at Lloyd Building, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, on the 30th ultimo, when Mr. Ramdas Dossa presided.

During the year the Company made a Profit of Rs. 96,476-5-2, out of which a Dividend of Rs. 80 per share together with a Bonus of Rs. 20 per share, free of income tax, amounting to Rs. 45,000 and a Bonus of Rs. 3,500 to the staff of the Company were sanctioned and the balance of Rs. 47,976-5-2, which includes the provision for the Income Tax and Super Tax, for the last year and the year under Report was carried forward to next year's account.

Messrs. Ramdas Dossa and M. D. Daroo-khanavala were duly re-elected Directors of the Company, and Messrs. Anaji Amin and Co., were appointed Auditors of the Company for the ensuing year.

With the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting terminated.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 2.

MONEY

In spite of the higher Bank rate money is in plentiful supply and there are numerous lenders of call money at about one per cent. The demand for the financing of the jute crop continues. The rate for fixed deposit for one month is about 1½ per cent., two to three months 2 per cent and six months 4½ per cent.

The Bank of England rate of interest has been reduced from 4½ per cent to 4 per cent.

The Statement of the Imperial Bank of India as at 25th September 1925 shows a decrease of Rs. 372.17 lacs which now stands at Rs. 31,8,34,000 as compared with Rs. 39.39 crores at this time last year. The total net reduction since 7th August last to 25th September amounted to Rs. 14,87 crores. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 35.95—a decrease over last week of 5.14 per cent. The percentage at this time last year was 28.61 and in 1923, 41.18. Loans have decreased by Rs. 22.95 lacs, while Cash Credits and Inland bills discounted have increased by Rs. 54.41 lacs and Rs. 44.11 lacs respectively. Government deposits are up by Rs. 15.63 lacs to Rs. 9.07 crores compared with Rs. 24.23 crores in 1924 and Rs. 15.69 crores in 1923, while other deposits are down by Rs. 261.34 lacs to Rs. 78.89 crores. The Bank rate is 5 per cent.

In the gilt-edged market easy conditions prevailed due to profit taking. Some uncertainty prevails in the market regarding the possible trend of money rates after the Diwali holidays. 3 1/2 per cent. Paper has declined from Rs. 69 to Rs. 68/13 and 5 per cent. Loans, 1933 and 1945-55, declined to Rs. 99/15 and Rs. 99/14. 5 per cent. Loan 1935 is steady at Rs. 96. 5½ per cent. Bonds, 1928 are placed at Rs. 105/9. 6 per cent. Bonds, 1926 and 1927, changed hands at Rs. 101/6 and Rs. 102/3, 1930 at Rs. 104/4 and 1932 at Rs. 105/4. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 109.

The approximate total figures of the Conversion Loan are as under:

	Rs.
Conversions into 5 per cent Loan 1945-55	25,87,60,300
Conversions into 5 per cent. Loan 1935	4,72,25,900
Total	30,59,86,200

EXCHANGE.

In the Exchange market T. T. on London was offered at 1s 6-1/8d. during the early part of the week, but subsequently on the re-opening of the Calcutta market, the rate improved with ready T. T. freely available at 1s. 6-5/32d. A fair amount of bullion T. T. was placed both here and in Calcutta, while in the local market there were some bills showing for forward delivery. The Imperial Bank is reported to have made no purchases on Government account in Bombay during the week. The Bank's selling rate for read and October is 1s. 6-5/32d., November 1s. 6-3/16d., December/January 1s. 6-7/32d. and February/March 1s. 6-3/16d.

The dollar sterling quotation declined further from 4.84½ dollars to 4.84-1/16 dollars closing with an easy tone at the latter rate. French francs close at 102.30, Belgian at 108 and the Italian lira at 119.

GOLD.

After opening at Rs. 21-4-6 for ready delivery the price of gold declined to Rs. 21-3-3 in sympathy with steadier sterling exchange and on the announcement of a large shipment to India from foreign ports. At the lower levels reached the market appears fairly steady with limited business passing. For the settlement which commences to-day stocks and arrivals are expected to be ample. Both the official and the market price of gold in London are unchanged at 84.11½d. The daily off-take averages about 25,000 tolas and the stock is estimated at about 5½ lacs tolas.

SILVER.

Excitement prevailed in the silver market during the period under report with frequent and sharp actuations, following more or less the movements in China. Sales were effected in this market on account of America, while China is reported to have operated both ways. The tone of the market at the close appears steady. The daily off-take continues at the average of some 100 bars and the stock is reduced to about 1000 bars. A fair amount of silver is expected to arrive both from London and New York in time for October settlement, in spite of which supplies will probably be meagre. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London declined from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 2-5/16d. but subsequently improved and closes at 3s. 2-5/8d. The highest and lowest rates in London during the week were 33-1/8d. and 32-3/4d. for ready and 33d. and 32-1/16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 74/13 and Rs. 74 for ready, Rs. 74/10 and Rs. 73/14 for 6th October settlement and Rs. 74/2 and Rs. 73/6 for 5th November settlement.

SHARES.

The Stock Exchange was open for four days during the period under report. Cotton Mill shares were steady to firm in sympathy with the improved tone in the cloth market. The following are the fluctuations Bombay Dyeings Rs. 772/8-760xd-775 xd; Century Rs. 336/4-330-336/4-355; Central India Rs. 451/4.448/12-456/4; Crescent Rs. 187/8-183-192/8; Fazulbhoy Rs. 780, 770, 800; Madhowji Rs. 81/4-83/12; New Great Rs. 248/12-247/8-268/12; Pearls Rs. 401/4-400, 412/8; Simplex Rs. 90-92/8 and Swadeshi Rs. 423/12xd.-422/8xd-425x.d.

Bank shares were unchanged, Imperial Banks being quoted at Rs. 1412/8, Contributories at Rs. 362/8, Bank of India at Rs. 69/8 and Central Bank at Rs. 22.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Rovers Cup Football Tournament—Final —Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

Educational Films to be screened at the Municipal Corporation Hall 8 p.m. (S. T.)

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

SATURDAY, Oct. 10.

S.S. "China" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Social Service League—Annual General Meeting:—6 p.m. (S.T.)

SUNDAY, Oct. 11.

NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION AGAINST ANTI-ASIATIC LEGISLATION IN S. AFRICA.

	Sunrise	Sunset.
Oct. 6, (Tues.)	6h. 30m.	6h. 24m.
Oct. 7, (Wednesday)	6h. 30m.	6h. 24m.
Oct. 8 (Thu.)	6h. 30m.	6h. 23m.
Oct. 9 (Fri.)	6h. 31m.	6h. 22m.
Oct. 10 (Sat.)	6h. 31m.	6h. 21m.
Oct. 11 (Sun)	6h 31m	6h 20m
Oct. 12 (Mon)	6h 31m	6h 19m
Oct. 13 (Tues)	6h 32m.	6h 19m

Mass in honour of Our Lady of the Rosary:—To-morrow (Wednesday) at 7 a.m. there will be a High Mass at St. Anne's Church.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND:—The Band of the 1/4th Bombay Grenadiers will play at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Tuesday) commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION:—Telegrams for places in China, except for Amoy, Foochow Shanghai, Chefoo, Pekin, and Tientsin will be accepted for transmission at sender's risk only.

SOCCORRO UNION:—The annual general meeting of the Soccorro Union will be held in the Goan Union High School Building, Burrows Lane, Dabul at 11 a.m. on Sunday the 11th October.

UPANISHAD CLASS—Swami Yatiswarananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar Road, Bandra, will deliver a public discourse on the Teachings of the Upanishads at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, at 7-30 a.m. to-morrow, (Wednesday)

NASIK ROAD DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated at the Balbooji Rajooji Charitable Dispensary King George Hindoo Sanatorium, Nasik Road, during the month of September last was 1,111, including 356 males, 308 females and 447 children, and the daily average attendance was 50.4. There were 269 new admissions.

BOMBAY ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION:—The fourth ordinary meeting of the current session of the Association will be held in the Framjee Cawasji Institute Hall Dhobi Talao, on Thursday next, at 6-30 p.m., with the vice-President Prof. Claude Batley, in the Chair, when a general discussion on "Land and Property Acquisition" will take place. All interested in the subject may attend.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The N. Y. K. steamer "Sado Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 2nd instant, and is due to arrive here on Tuesday morning the 6th idem.

The P. & O. mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" arrived London on Friday, the 2nd instant.

The homeward P. & O. mail steamer "Narkunda", with the mails from Bombay of 19th instant, arrived at Marseilles at 7-30 a.m. on the 2nd instant. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The mails left by the mail special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from Bombay of the 26th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 9 p.m. on the 4th instant and left there at 2 a.m. the following day.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the Mails from London of 24th ultimo left Aden at 6 p.m. on the 4th instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday the 9th instant.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with Mails from London of 1st instant left Marseilles at 5-30 a.m. on the 3rd instant.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S. S. "Karapara" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 14th instant.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per S. S. Hatarana Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday the 8th instant instead of 6th instant.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME—The following programme of Dance Music by the "Windsor's" Jazz Band, arranged by Mr. Geo E. Ash will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Tuesday) at 7-00 p.m. Call Sign 2 F. V. Wavelength 387 Metres.—1. One Step "The Best Looking Girl. 2. Fox Trot "I'm between the Showers". 3. Fox Trot "I want to be happy". 4. Waltz "All alone". 5. Fox Trot "I'm gonna buy a water melon" 6. One Step "California". 7. Fox Trot "Our House". 8. Waltz "Sally". 9. Fox Trot "Twelve o'clock at night". 10. One Step "Sahara". 11. Fox Trot Grannies Song at Twilight." 12. Fox Trot "Lips."

KURLA AND MR. V. J. PATEL:—A public meeting of the residents of Kurla was held at the Kurla Khote's Office on the 3rd instant, when it was resolved that a very fitting congratulatory address should be presented to the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel in honour of his appointment as the first Indian President of the Legislative Assembly of Simla.

DANGER OF COVERED WELLS.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A HORSE,

A serious accident occurred on Monday morning at six o'clock to a horse belonging to Mr. Ismalji Bajibhai, a coach-builder at Falkland Road. It appeared owing to extreme heat in the city which is being experienced for the past few days, the horse was left loose from his stable in the night. At about 6 a.m. the horse went near a covered well opposite his master's workshop and stood on it. The cover fell by the weight and the horse was precipitated into the well.

An alarm was raised and Mr. Nagle of the Byculla Ambulance Corps being informed of the incident, went with his staff and pulled up the injured horse. His off hind double joint was severely injured and the owner was advised to shoot down the animal.

STABBED BY A ROBBER.

At about 3 a.m. on Monday information was received at the Princess Road Police Station that one Chiranji Hari had stabbed Gangaram Mavji (60) residing near Kalbadevi Post Office. Gangaram was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died at 7 a.m. The police have arrested the assailant Chiranji who is an old offender. It appeared the assailant went to the deceased's house with a view to commit robbery and while he was trying to take the bunch of keys from the deceased's waist who was sleeping, the deceased awoke and was stabbed in the scuffle.

FATAL FALL INTO STEAMER'S HOLD.

At about 4-30 p.m. on Wednesday last Bapu Hirji (30), a carpenter, residing at Mazagaon was working on s.s. "Gumbera" lying at F Shed, Princes Dock when he walked right into the hold and fell down to the depth of about 27 feet. He was taken to the G. T. Hospital where it was found that he had sustained fracture of the spine. He died at 4-30 a.m. on Saturday.

VICTORIA DRIVER HEAVILY FINED.

On Monday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Suleman Jiva, a hack victoria driver, was charged with rash and negligent driving.

The case for the prosecution was that on the evening of the 29th ultimo, Habib Ahmed, a Mahomedan, was driving motor car No 2769 along Girgaon Road in the direction of Dhobi Talao and as he came near Thakurdwar, he turned to the right to get into his garage after giving a warning to the accused who was coming from the opposite direction. The accused, it was alleged, paid no heed to the warning and dashed into the motor car causing it some damage.

The defence was that the accused did not ply his victoria on the day in question which was a holiday and that he knew nothing about the accident.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or, in default, six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

SERIOUS COLLISION AT BORI BUNDER,

On Monday at about 12-30 p.m. a serious accident occurred near Victoria Terminus station which fortunately did not result in personal injury to any one. It appeared a taxi car No. 6018 carrying two passengers was coming from Hornby Road and a victoria No. 406 was being driven from the direction of the Crawford Market. When the taxi car came near the Victoria Terminus the victoria driver swerved to the right in the wrong direction with the result that the gharry collided with the taxi car. By the impact two rear wheels of the victoria were smashed, but fortunately no one was physically injured.

OUDH BANK LIQUIDATION.

ORDER AGAINST THREE DIRECTORS

LUCKNOW, Oct. 5.

Syed Vazir Hasan, Judicial Commissioner, Oudh, delivered judgment to-day in the case instituted by Mr. S. C. Mittra, Liquidator of the Oudh Bank, Ltd., (In Voluntary liquidation) against Thakur Nawab Ali Khan and others, Directors of the defunct bank. In this case the liquidator claimed about Rs. 150,000 from the Directors for alleged misfeasance and breach of trust in the matter of advancing money without security to Mr. E. A. Labanti, who subsequently joined the Board as a Director and to the Upper India Investment, Ltd., another company now in liquidation under orders of the Court.

The Judicial Commissioner in a lengthy judgment, wherein he discussed the law and fact of the case, exonerated all the directors other than three who profited by or were personally responsible for these advances. These three directors were Messrs. E. A. Labanti, who was ordered to pay to the Liquidator Rs. 78,000, Babu Jang Bahadur Sinha, who was for a time Managing Director and who took Rs. 7,844 and odd from the bank and the late Jagmohan Lal Rastogi, who was Managing Director during the whole period when advances amounting to nearly Rs. 30,000 were made to the Upper India Investment. Ltd., in which his brother was a Director. The last named was ordered to pay to the liquidator the whole amount advanced to the Upper India Investment, Ltd.—A.P.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN SALSETTE.

A public meeting of the land-holders and residents of Andheri was held on the 4th instant under the presidentship of Mr. Govindrao B. Pradhan. The following resolutions were unanimously passed. Sheth Shantaram Patil, Seth Mukundrao Patil, Messrs. Ardeshir Patel, Paul A. Pereira Korlekar, Vasanji Naranji, Mulji Ved and others addressed the meeting explaining the necessity of a solid step being taken in the Local Self-Government of the area:—(1) This public meeting of the land-holders and residents of Andheri requests the Government to abolish the Notified Area Committee at an early date and to grant in its place a wholly elective Municipality with the widest possible franchise. (2) This meeting supports the Bell Committee's report to include Vile Parle and Versova Sanitary Beach Committee in the Andheri Municipality and requests the Government to include Santa Cruz also in the Andheri Municipality. (3) This meeting requests the people of Santa Cruz and Vile Parle not to press for a separate Municipality for such an arrangement would be uneconomical and inefficient and would give cause for constant external interference. (4) This meeting draws the attention of the Government to the apprehensions entertained by the people of Vile Parle as regards the Bell Committee's proposals to include Juhu, Versova, and Marol in the Andheri Municipality and requests the Government to allay the said fears so as to make Parle's Union with Andheri easier. (5) This meeting authorises the Secretaries of the Andheri Land-holders and Residents Association to forward copies of these resolutions to the authorities concerned. (6) This meeting authorises the following gentlemen to represent the matter to the authorities concerned by a deputation if necessary: (1) The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, (2) Mr. Govindrao B. Pradhan, (3) A representative from the Andheri L. and Residents Association.

ORPHANAGE GIRLS ENTER INTO MATRIMONY.

An interesting function took place on Monday evening when five Mahomedan girls of Abdoola Haji Dawood Bawla Mahomedan Female Orphanage situate at Chinchpokli, united in holy matrimony before a large gathering of Mahomedan gentry. The ceremony was performed by Kazi Mohmed Hussein Murghe.

Out of the five bridegrooms one was a police head constable, one tailor and three motor drivers. To each of the brides, the orphanage gave one gold necklace, one steel trunk, 23 aluminium pots, one bed stead, four sets of clothes and a gold ring while the bridegrooms presented their brides according to their means which included sets of clothes, gold ear rings and bangles, etc.

Among those present were Mr. P. A. Kelly, Sir Mohmedbhoy Hajibhoy, Haji Ismail Ahmed and Mr. Shams B. Tyebji.

INTERFERENCE WITH SACRED STRUCTURES.

CORPORATION'S PROTEST.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe moved:

"That this Corporation learn with the greatest concern of the intention of the Bombay Improvement Trust to remove the whole of the Hindu Maruti Temple and a portion of a Muslim Mosque behind it, situated on the Tramway line near Byculla Railway Station, in connection with their scheme for widening Parel Road. If this information is true, the Corporation, with all emphasis, urge upon the Improvement Trust to issue immediate orders to stop the proposed removal of the ancient and popular Maruti Temple and the Mosque and revise the plan in such a way as would avoid the demolition thereof, which is a very serious affair for both the communities, Hindus and Mahomedans, and which is likely to result in serious consequences. That the Corporation are also of opinion that in all cases of removals or demolitions of temples and mosques, whether private or otherwise, it should be the policy of the authorities concerned, whether Government or Port Trust, or Improvement Trust or this Corporation, to warn the communities concerned and the general public about the proposals of such removals or destructions by notifications in the newspapers and inviting objections, if any just previous to the act of destruction."

Mr. S. L. Silam seconded. He said it was better for the Trust to ascertain public opinion in such cases before interfering with temples.

Mr. R. H. A. Delvis said it was always the policy of the Improvement Trust never to interfere with religious prejudices, and leave the mosques and temples without interfering with them. Owing to the widening of the road they had to remove these two structures.

Dr. A. G. Viegas asked the chairman of the Trust whether the temple could not be retained where it was and the road widened as was done in the case of the temple at Golpitha on the Sandhurst Road.

Mr. S. D. Navalker supported the proposition and said the temple and the mosque should not have been interfered with.

Sir V. A. Dabholker said the Trust was justified in taking the steps it did, and so far there had been no complaints from the real people concerned.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai was for retaining the temple where it was and the road being widened on both sides of it. Where religious sentiment was concerned money was no consideration. He had a petition in his hand saying that even Parsis and Anglo-Indians and Christian's worshipped at this Hindu temple.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved that the question be referred to Roads Committee; in the meantime the Trust was to stay its hands.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla seconded the amendment. He said they must take care that the feelings of the Hindu community were not wounded by its demolition.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik did not know of a single temple which was voluntarily removed. The temple might be small, but the sanctity of a temple did not depend on its size. He supported the amendment.

The Commissioner wished that Mrs. Naidu was there to express their broad sentiments, which she alone could do. But in this case he did not think there was a way round.

The amendment was adopted as a substantive proposition.

B. B. AND C. I RAILWAY TIMINGS.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard time is given in all cases.

	Bombay (Colaba) Arr.	Dep.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	11.15	16.50
Gujarat Mail	7.40	20.45
Kathiawar Mail	8.42	21.5
Delhi Express	6.30	21.25
Express	20.25*	7.0

*Terminates at Church Gate.

(1) The Up Peshawar- Bombay Mail due in at Colaba at 11.15 will stop at Daman Road, Gholvad, and Dahanu Road on Mondays (on Tuesday if Monday is a Bank Holiday) when passengers holding tickets for Bombay ask the Station Master for this to be done.

(2). The Gujarat Mail is intended for passengers for Ahmedabad and via Ahmedabad for the Sind Mail and vice versa.

(3) The Kathiawar Mail is intended for Passengers for the Metre-gauge Delhi Mail and for Viramgam and via Viramgam for Kathiawar and vice versa.

RICKSHAW "COOLY" CASE.

LT. COL. HALLILAY EXAMINED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 5.

One of the most important prosecution witnesses, Lt.-Col. H. Hallilay, who conducted the post-mortem examination of deceased Jogeshar was examined in connection with the rickshaw "cooly" case before Mr. Isar, First Class Magistrate, this afternoon. He deposed that on 4th September the dead body of a cooly was brought to him for examination and it was alleged that death had occurred as the result of injuries said to have been inflicted by a European. There were some bruises on the surface of the body of deceased and on opening the abdomen cavity it was found to be stranded with dark colour of liquid blood. The eighth, tenth and eleventh ribs were fractured. Other organs were in order and there were no other fractures. The weight of the spleen was six ounces. It did not show enlargement. The stomach was full of a recently taken and indigestive meal as the process of digestion had hardly commenced. Questioned by the prosecution counsel, Kunwar Dulip Singh, witness stated that the cause of death was hoemorrhage following a tear in the spleen. He explained the process of digestion had hardly commenced as deceased must have taken his meal an hour before his death. Lt.-Col. Hallilay thought that with an injury of that magnitude in the spleen death of the cooly must have been rapid but not instantaneous. Death must have occurred within an hour after receiving the injury.

Cross-examined by Bukshi Dulip Singh, counsel for accused, witness deposed there was no mechanical obstruction in the system of deceased. He further stated very great force must have been used in causing the rupture. Injuries received by Jogeshar were more likely to be caused by falls from height than by kicks from a footwear like the English shoe produced in Court and all those injuries could be caused by one fall. Further questioned, witness replied it was not impossible that blows might have been caused with a rickshaw lamp being used as a weapon (laughter). Kunwar Dulip Singh asked reasons why death was more likely to be result of fall than of kicks. Witness replied that a very great deal of violence would be necessary to produce the injuries discovered in the post-mortem examination.

THE PARADE.

Mr. H. B. Anderson, senior Sub-Judge and Additional District Magistrate, Simla was also examined. He said he conducted identification parade in connection with the assault alleged to have been committed on a rickshaw "cooly" on the night of 3rd September. This parade was held in the compound of the Army Canteen Board Office. He supplemented six men including the suspect who were present in the dinner with three men from the Royal Air Force office and one from the United Service Club and thus arranged a parade of 10 men. After these men had been drawn up he approached the suspect and asked him to take up any position he liked in the line. Finding he was the tallest man there he asked him to suggest any other man as tall as he. Mr. Mansell Pleydel suggested two men and they were sent for, but only one, Mr. Tolly, came. He was then put into the line. The suspect took up his own position as number four in the line counting from their right. First witness, Rekhia, was then called upon to identify and he immediately pointed out Mr. Mansell Pleydell as the sahib who had kicked Jogeshar that night. The order of the line was then altered, the accused changing from number four to number seven and second witness, Subkaran was then brought up and shown the line. He also identified the accused. Next three witnesses Labha, Sikkhu and Dheru failed to identify the accused, but sixth witness Kesru identified him without any hesitation while seventh (Siddhu) failed. Eighth witness, Tega after looking carefully down the line identified Mr. Mansell Pleydell.

Replying to counsel for defendant witness deposed that though he had not deputed any official to see whether the set of witnesses after identification could see those witnesses who had still to go for identixcation, but he could say definitely that one set could not see the other set. He did not think it advisable to postpone identification for a couple of hours to get another man of the size of accused as he was afraid it might give opportunity to witnesses to see accused. He did notice that accused were canvas shoes but he did not notice that others in the line had shoes of that description. He also noticed that accused had a flower in his button hole while others had not.

Earlier in the morning the court examined four more witnesses. First was Saligram Chowdhury of the Chalet stand who stated that deceased Jogeshar was a "cooly" of his shed. Sardar Amar Singh Thanedar of the Sadar Police Station and Muhammad Akram Khan, Sub-Inspector Chota Simla Police station, who were responsible for investigating the case and prepared certain documents connected with it were also examined.

Dr. Mohammad Ismail who attended Subkaran deposed that Subkaran had received two simple injuries caused by some blunt weapon caused within twenty-four hours and could have been inflicted by a man's shoes. Cross-examined by Bukhsi Dulip Singh, he stated these injuries could be caused by several other things as well.

PUNJAB STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Punjab Stock Exchange, Lahore, opened for business on Friday the 2nd inst. in the Bharat Buildings, Lahore.

Banks:—There is not much demand in Bank scrips, the ideas of buyers and sellers being dividedly different.

Insurance:—The shares of the Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd. were in keen demand, but holders are unwilling to part.

Note.—The Market was very dull during the week.

The following shares were mentioned:—1. The Punjab National Bank Ltd.; 2. The Peoples' Bank of Northern India Ltd.; 3. The Bengal Glass Works Ltd.; 4. The Bengal Insurance and Real Property Ltd.; 5. The Glace Kids Ltd.; 6. The Rawalpindi Electric Power Co., Ltd.; 7. The British India Corporation Ltd. Cawnpore; 8. The Lahore Electric Supply Co., Ltd.; 9. Punjab Corporation Bank Ltd.

HIGH COURT

APPELLATE SIDE.

QUESTION OF RIGHT TO DIVIDENDS.

CONTEST BETWEEN TRUSTEES AND BENEFICIARY.

Rao Saheb Harilal Desaibhai and others, ... Appellants. (Original defendants 4 to 6.)

versus.

Bai Mani, daughter of Girdharlal Dalpatram ..... Respondent. (Original plaintiff.)

(Before Justice Fawcett and Madgaonkar.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. J. N. Bhat, Joint First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad decreeing the plaintiff's claim for certain dividends and interest thereon.

The facts of the case are:—

The plaintiff's father was one Girdharlal Dalpatram whose paternal aunt Bai Gulab was in the keeping of one Achratlal.

There were 48 shares of A Capital with their sub-shares (standing in the name of Girdharlal of the Ahmedabad Ginning and Munufacturing Co., Ltd. A dispute having arisen between Girdharlal on the one hand and Achratlal and Bai Gulab on the other in respect of these shares, an agreement was come to on the 18th July 1883 as a result of which 24 shares and sub-shares were transferred to Achratlal absolutely. The remaining 24 were allowed to remain in Girdharlal's name, but he was to retain out of the annual proceds of dividends Rs. 1,100 only and hand over the balance to Achratlal and Bai Gulab during their life-times and after the death of both these persons the shares were to belong to Girdharlal absolutely. Two months thereafter Girdharlal had to borrow Rs. 7,500 from Achratlal on mortgage of the 5 shares and sub-shares (Nos. 266 to 270) out of the aforesaid 24.

Th Capital of the Company was then increased and the amount by which the Capital was increased was called 'B' Capital. For every principal share of 'A' capital a share of 'B' capital was to be given and for every sub-share of 'A' capital, a sub-share of 'B' capital was to be given.

Achratlal made a will on 12th February 1885 and died in the same year. Defendants 1 to 3 are the trustees under his will Girdharal could not pay the dividends payable o Achratlal and Bai Gulab under the agreement of 1883. In July 1886 the debt on his account came to Rs. 4,439-15-0. The trustees debited this amount to the mortgage account with Girdharlal's consent. Girdharlal died in 1892, his widow Parvati died in 1903. The plaintiff Mani is Girdharlal's daughter and heir. She filed a suit No. 673/13 against the trustees of Achratlal to redeem the 5 shares with the sub-shares claiming account of the interest payable on the mortgage amount (Rs. 1,939-15-0) and account of the dividends received by the trustees and Achratlal. The trustees claimed to retain th cdividends without an account being taken and also to be entitled to interest on the principal debt. The trial Court allowed redemption without any account either of the dividends or of interest holding that Achratlal and Bai Gulab were entitled during their life-times to the lividends under the agreement of 1883, that he conduct of Achratlal and the trustees bowed that no interest on the mortgage was o be charged. So the plaintiff was directed o redeem the 5 shares and sub-shares on ayment of the principal mortgage amount. The Plaintiff and the trustees both appealed o the High Court which confirmed the trial Court's decision. In execution of the said decree the trustees on receipt of the mortgage amount, on date 27-4-1918 delivered to he Plaintiff only the shares and subhares of 'A' capital. The trial Court in execution proceedings directed them to deliver to the Painiff also the shares and sub-shares of 'B' Capital, holding they were n accretion to the mortgaged property. The trustees appealed to the High Court and o the Privy Council both of which confirmed the executing Court's decision.

Bai Gulab had died on the 16th Sept. 916, so the plaintiff was entitled to the lividends on the shares and sub-shares of A' and 'B' capital thereafter and she filed he present suit for recovery of Rs. 9,375 the amount of the dividends on these shares received by the trustees in 1917, 1918 and 1919, and Rs. 1,200 as interest thereon.

The defendants trustees of Achratlal contended that the plaintiff was not entitled to interest on the dividends, and that they were entitled to the dividends that accrued due up to (27-4-1918) the date of payment of the mortgage amount.

The trial Court held that such a contention would be sound if the right to the lividends arose on the claim arising under the mortgage. But the judgment of the High Court showed that Gulab's right to the dividends arose under the agreement of 1883 and was to end with her life when Girdharlal was to be the absolute owner. Consequently the plaintiff was entitled to all the dividends declared and received by the trustees after Gulab's death, and the contention as to apportionment of dividends according as they accrued due before or after 27-4-18 cannot stand. The Plaintiff is therefore entitled to and she do hereby recover Rs. 9,375 plus interest at 9 per cent. from 27-4-18 on dividends received by the trustees to the date of suit from the estate of the deceased Achratlal in the hands of his trustees. Plaintiff's costs to be borne by the estate of Achratlal. Interest on judgment at 6 per cent.

The trustees appealed to the High Court. Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of Counsel on both sides confirmed the lower Court's decree and dismissed the appeal with costs.

Mr. G. N. Thakar with Mr. H. V. Divatia appeared for the appellants trustees; Mr. D. N. Bahadurji with Mr. Bensidharlal D. Mehta appeared for the Respondent.

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January. 5th October, 1925.

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LIVERPOOL	11.92	11.83 —9	11.92	Unchagd

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1925.

"LET US PREY,"

On Michaelmas Day, the Archbishop of Canterbury must have meditated upon the story of the War in Heaven when St. Michael and all the other angels went to battle with the Dragon; for on that day it occurred to His Grace to address an epistle to the Prime Minister charging him to deal warily with the Turk and to guard the Assyrian flood roaming in the vicinity of Mosul There is no mention of oil in the episcopal deliverance. The Head of the Church is insired to state that "earnest people both in England and Scotland would be shamed were it announced that we meant to ignore the pledges we have practically given and leave the Christians in a position of the gravest peril". The Archbishop recommends the acquisition of oil from the religious angle and though the population of Mosul is non-Christian, His Grace sees the appropriateness of the imperial formula "let us prey". The heathen will be deeply impressed by the rhythmic ease with which the prelacy in England open their mouths for the sake of oppressed nationalities who may be used against the Turks. One day the episcopal artillery is directed against the Turks for the defence of the Armenians; another day, it is volleyed for the protection of the Greeks rightly on the run from Asia Minor; but when predatory racialism is sanctified in Africa or Asia, the Bishops of England hold their dignity and their peace. Now the Archbishop of Canterbury is in a paroxysm of virtuous concern about the Assyrian Christians on the Turkish side of the Brussels line, and when he says that Mr. Baldwin must enlist religious opinion by meddling there, His Grace brings piety in line with the oil front and proclaims to the world the pro-English capitalism of the Almighty. To true Christians, the declaration must be a matter of utter shame. It is an attempt to infuse vulgar chauvinism with the animus of a crusade, and Mr. Amery's demands are given a sanctimonious hue by the Archbishop; Mr. Amery talks of the betrayal of "reliquishing" a trust, while his ecclesiastical master puts the acquisition of Mosul as an act of devotion to the Deity. The convergence of purpose must be highly edifying because a live Christian conscience has at last repaired the oblivion of the Armenians. The war-cry to-day is the safety of Assyrian Christians.

The Assyrian Christians are held up as a smoke-screen, and the Archbishop ought to know that Christian ministrations are not rendered on the basis of territorial annexation. Christian communities are reared in non-Christian lands by true missionary service and not by military aggrandisement. English bishops are apt to forget it. Fortunately, the English people have outgrown the stage when they could be duped by such priestly exhortation as that delivered by the Archbishop of Canterbury who incites aggression. He is not expected to fight, and an English journal stated the bare truth when it declared that Mosul is not worth the bones of a single British soldier. The nation is war-weary, and if Mr. Baldwin tried to send a battalion under heroic-flag waving, he would be repeating the mistake of Mr. Lloyd George who dug his grave at Chanak In the Mosul issue the Conservative Government are attempting a series of diplomatic jugglery to get oil on the cheap. The Dominions will not lend a single soldier to further the muddle of oil-syndicates at Mosul. According to mail papers, there are in Iraq three Indian battlions, one white battalion and eight air-squardrons. In journals that really represent the people, there is no evidence of enthusiasm for fighting. Indian troops are, of course, available but there is a limit to their cordial serviceableness in places like Iraq. Even superior organs like the "Saturday Review" condemn the avidity of Britain to procure the twenty-five years' lease, a ruse designed for the hood-winking of the British people who object to entanglements. "Friction with Turkey cannot but cause great anxiety to us in India and elsewhere in the East. Why should we go out of our way to undertake a charge which guarantees trouble with Turkey?" Not less emphatic is the warning of papers like the "Daily Mail" who realise that Britain suffers from a glut of acquisitions since the war. No wonder Mr. Amery has given way to temper and complained of "the cowardly and hysterical attitude of certain newspaper proprietors". The appearance of Archbishops on the scene marks the despair of the Cabinet to secure the sanctions needed for the Mosul gamble. The Council of the League which was devised for prompt arbitration, has been converted by the Amery-Chamberlain Caucus into a machinery of delay and despair. They conduct minor naval demonstration, but they have a salutary recollection of the fate of Mr. Lloyd George in the Chanak incident.

The critical temper of the British nation and the weakness of the Iraq front are more serviceable to the self-interest of Britain than is realised by the Cabinet. Mr. Baldwin was not long ago for getting out of Iraq in 1928, but the dominance of Junkers has enfeebled his influence. To protect Assyrian Christians by taking over their homesteads is poor missionary enterprise although the Archbishop of Canterbury would "compel them to come in" The halloo-balloo about Christian deportations was started vigorously about the middle of September when the British lost their case before the Commission. Pressure gave British statesmen the loop-hole of a recommendation that Britain might take over Mosul or twenty-five years. After the jubilee-period Britain would, of course, retire, although never in history have the British volunteered to get out of any place they stepped into. An exception was to be made in the case of Iraq where Mr. Amery insists there should be no relinquishment of trusteeship. The assurances may be useful for Emir Feisul who is recruiting his health in England, but to nascent Turkey the verdict of the Commission is more convincing than the blandishments of Mr. Amery. Britain is trying to form "native" battalions, especially from the so-called Assyrian Christians. The process is in an imperfect stage and twenty-five years may develop it into hitting efficiency. The Archbishop whose heart bleeds for the Christians is probably ignorant of these details of holy penetration. Air squadrons are good for destroying non-combatants, and a real land-expedition is unthinkable for Britain. The Turks are no more likely to be bluffed by annexationists than the British people are likely to be decoyed into the shambles by the sooth-sayings of Archbishops. The "Saturday Review" condemns the argument thus:—"The policy urged by Mr. Amery and apparently accepted by the Cabinet is inconsistent with precious Conservative declarations, inconsistent with the general trend of British policy in Asia, ill suited to the financial conditions of our day, eminently likely to involve this country in hostilities, and so far as we can see destined to ultimate failure. What overwhelming argument is there to set against all these objections, which we may elaborate, but which, in truth, are almost too obvious to need any development? It can hardly be a moral argument, for the League Commission's Report, in declaring that Mosul belongs of right to Turkey, and cannot be made over to Iraq alone, makes an end of any purely moral case." The Dominions will not lift a finger and Britain has a million and a quarter of unemployed people to feed, while the Amery's and the Bishops emit war-cries. During the war, a great British statesman averred "There shall be no more Alsace-Lorraines to fester the world". What is the Mosul-wrangle of Britain but a repetition of the national crime that concerted the last war?

THE BEST METHOD.

It was an instructive lecture which Mr. Bhulabhai Desai delivered on Sunday last to the students of Bombay. It was noteworthy for its dispassionate tone, its freedom from the taint of partisanship, and its refreshing candour on some points of controversy. He rightly exhorted the students to take active interest in the affairs of their country, for, though to-day they may be content with the academic study of public questions, they will soon be citizens of the country and will no longer be able to excuse themselves from the acceptance of active responsibilities of such citizens. He next discussed the pros and cons of four ways of winning Swaraj, viz., armed force, passive resistance, constitutional agitation, and economic and moral pressure. He dismissed the first way as being utterly impracticable. Passive resistance had been tried and had failed, not as he pointed out, owing to Mahatmaji's fault, but to that of the country. He did not say if constitutional agitation had succeeded any better, but while pointing out its possibilities he fully acknowledged its limitations. In view of these limitations he advised the tacking on to constitutional agitation his fourth method, economic and moral pressure in the shape of an intensive Swadeshi propaganda. Developing this point he paid a glowing tribute to the efficacy of Khaddar and said it was Khaddar that appealed to him most in Gandhiji's programme. He dwelt on the double merit of Khaddar which, on the one hand, can "produce such a pressure upon the other side as to bring them to a bargaining frame of mind", and, on the other, go a long way in checking the enormous drain of Rs. 60 crores out of the country and thereby give a little more bread to the vast majority of their poor countrymen. Nor had he any doubt about the possibility of India being self-contained in respect of her clothing, for he urged that if in pre-British days India was self-contained and could manufacture her own cloth, there was no reason why she should not be able to do so now. In a feeling appeal to the students he asked them if it would be a great sacrifice on their part if they put on Swadeshi clothes, or less costly clothes, or even torn clothes. If they loved their country, he said, they should be prepared to make a sacrifice. He finally warned the students against mere emotional patriotism and urged them to translate the same into action. We hope students in Bombay as well as outside will take to heart the speaker's appeal and his views on Khaddar, in particular, which almost completely coincide with Gandhiji's. The Khaddar activity is one of those in which students can actively help by precept and example without in the least jeopardising their studies. They will thereby be helping a cause, on the utility of which all parties are happily agreed and will bring some relief to the distressed and distracted country especially to the starving ryots who pay for the educational facilities which students enjoy in their schools and colleges.

Notes of the Day.

Offensive against Russia.

M. Chicherin's complaint that the Security Pact and the campaign for its adoption are a part of the anti-Russian policy of the present British Government is no mere figment of fantastic Bolshevik imagination When the Pact was mooted, the "Morning Post" representing the mind of the Baldwin Government said that it was a skilful plan to "isolate Moscow" and unite the Western Powers with Germany against Russia. The "Tempe", the organ of the French Foreign Office, also stated that the Pact was a summons to Berlin to renounce the Treaty of Rapallo which has linked her to Moscow. That Treaty, it will be remembered, nearly broke up the Genoa Conference in April 1922 inaugurating as it did the economic *rapprochement* between the two great ruined Republics of the Centre and the East. At the time it checked the projected financial consortium and shattered the French hope of saddling Germany with Tsarist debts. The proposed Pact, it is useful to recall, has a provision enabling France to cross the territory of Germany without her permission whenever she has an adequate motive of doing so. In plain words the Allies want Germany to join the Holy Alliance against Russia and submit to the invasion of French army for the support of Poland against Russia. But it is doubtful if Germany will be lured at Locarno to open out her territories to armed neighbours, especially after her renewal of the trade agreement.

An Audacious Lie.

M. Painleve, the French Premier, spoke with his tongue in his cheek when he declared on Saturday that the French foreign policy was "Liberate and Reconcile." In the Riff in accordance with this policy of "Liberation and Reconciliation," the entire military power of France is concentrated in crushing, to the accompaniment of unmentionable atrocities, a gallant people fighting for their hearths and homes. M. Painleve declared that the French zone had been brutally invaded. This is perhaps the most audacious lie uttered by the Prime Minister of a civilised country in modern times. For the world knows that the war has been forced on the Riffi by the aggression of France, who pushed the frontier into the territory of the Riffi in order to cut off their food supplies and thus compel them to submit. M. Painleve, however, was candid enough to say, in effect, that France was fighting the Riffi to prevent them from remaining independent. For, he confesses that "the grant of complete independence would merely reopen the dangerous question of Morocco as a European problem and make the Riff a happy hunting-ground for international adventurers." M. Painleve is evidently referring to the Franco-Spanish Agreement of 1912, for the partition of the whole of Morocco, with the exception of the Tangier zone, under which the Riff was assigned to the Spanish "zone." The agreement was based on force and not on right and under it the Sultan of Morocco became a mere puppet of France. The Riff, though assigned to Spanish zone, has never been conquered in all history and though the Riffi acknowledged the spiritual authority of the Sultan as Khalif they have always denied his temporal authority. Why, then, is France is determined to bring the Riff under her "protection," when it has always been independent? The explanation is found in the economic clause of the "generous" peace Treaty which France and Spain have offered to Abdel Kerim.

India's Unexpressed Sympathy.

As Mr. Gordon Canning writes in "Foreign Affairs":

> "The Riff is appraised, correctly I believe, as being rich in minerals and there are two financial groups, one led by Spanish interests, another by French, which are actively working to gain possession of the economical development. This is the reason why in the Franco-Hispano terms, there is a special clause forbidding the Riff leader from disposing of concessions to foreign capitalists. The mining laws of Morocco are to be applied to the Riff, laws which one can say were made by Europeans or under European direction and which attribute 95 per cent. of the wealth to European financiers."

The other clauses of the Treaty of Peace are intended to make the economic exploitation complete as will be clear from their description given by an independent critic. Mr. Robert Dell writing in the latest number of the New York 'Nation' says: "The terms of peace offered by France and Spain to Abdel Kerim are very different from what they were semi-officially represented as being. Indeed, the press and the public have been deceived in this matter. We are told that autonomy was to be granted to the Riff, but it now appears that the "autonomy" is accompanied by the conditions that the civil officials are to be Spaniards and the local police force is to be staffed by French officers! There are other humiliating conditions such as the entry of French and Spanish troops into the Riffian capital as a sign of Abdel Kerim's submission." "Abdel Kerim has refused to consider the terms" M. Painleve says, "and insisted on absolute independence. This had necessitated joint Franco-Spanish action." The civilised world denounced Germany when she invaded Belgium on the plea of military necessity. Germany has been defeated, but Prussianism remains: only it has transferred, itself to France whose Prime Minister now blatantly proclaims that the Riffi must be crushed because they insist on independence and rather than submit to the spoliation of their country are prepared to die. The League of Nations looks on, unconcerned, and Britain, busy with the creation of another Egypt in Iraq, has left France a free hand in Morocco. India, in common with other Eastern subject countries, sympathises with the Riffi in the brave struggle which they are waging against the enemies of freedom and peace. But it is unfortunate that neither the authorities of the Congress nor even of the Muslim League have taken steps to convey this sympathy to the Riffi, much less to protest against the unrighteous Franco-Spanish campaign.

Butlerism Unmasked.

We are sincerely glad that the better mind of Burma has at last asserted itself and has given an opportune and valuable reply to the Anglo-Burman Nationalists who welcome bureaucratic rule rather than unity with India. It is significant that at the Rangoon meeting held to protest against the Expulsion of Non-Burman Offenders' Bill, which was passed last week, all the resolutions adopted were moved by Burman members of the newly-formed Swaraj Party who condemned the measure no less than the attitude of the Burman Nationalists in the Council in no uncertain terms. Despite the specious appeal, of the Home Member, the meeting held that the Bill was designed to hit peaceful and law-abiding Indians whose political activities, as the president said, were galling to the bureaucracy and it hence constituted a gratuitous insult to the Indian nation. Moreover, the meeting rightly suggested that the enactment by an Indian Province like Burma of such a measure was sure to strengthen the anti-Indian policy of the Dominions. It would be preposterous for Lord Reading to permit the creation of a South Africa at the very threshhold of India and in a province legally and administratively subordinate to Simla, while protesting against racial discrimination in the Dominions. The president of the meeting, in fact, rightly based his opposition on the fundamental principle of racial equality. It was amusing for a Burman Nationalist in the Council to condemn the instigation of racial strife after having supported a measure of racial distinction which stirred up that strife. The Rangoon meeting has served to unmask Butlerism which exploits Burman nationalism for consolidating its own position and privileges. It can no longer be said that it is Indians in Burma alone who oppose the measure through panic or self-interest.

Mr. Chitale's Candidature.

It is a matter for congratulation that in his electoral manifesto Mr. Chitale has emphasised the salient feature of the present situation, namely, that there remain no substantial differences between the Swarajists and the Liberals after the abolition of the yarn franchise and the adoption of the joint amendment in the Assembly. The fact is that the seceders from the Congress desire to continue their non-co-operation with the Congress and the Swaraj Party and in order to persuade themselves that there are good grounds for doing so invent far-fetched and fanciful reasons for their action. At one moment, they taunt the Swarajists for not putting into practice their threat of civil disobedience and at another they quarrel with them for even mentioning it as a last resort of a disarmed people. Reactionary elements in every party appeal to the base passion of fear and the Liberals are hardly doing a service in making people's flesh creep simply in order to establish some reason for preserving their party identity. There is no better proof of the fact that the Liberal Party is lifeless and timid than Mr. Chitale's joining the Swarajists as it shows that even for a man, with a record of useful lork in local bodies and the local Council, the Liberal label holds out no hopes at all. Mr. Chitale's candidature on behalf of the Swarajists which deserves to be supported is a fresh proof that the Liberal party has no *raison d'etre* in Indian politics.

A Bohra School in Trouble.

The Hakimia Coronation High School of Burhanpur is a useful institution conducted by the local Bohra community. Started about twenty years ago on a very small scale to give only religious instruction to Bohra boys, it gradually grew in scope and strength till in course of time it became a full-fledged high school, highly commended by Inspectors and other officials. In 1912, however, the Head Priest of the Bohra community imposed some severe restrictions on the school, such as that three hours daily should be devoted to religious instruction and Arabic, that only three hours should be given to other subjects, that no scholarship should be given to any boy proceeding to a college, and that no pecuniary or other sort of help should be accepted from anybody without his permission. In spite of these perverse conditions, calculated to cripple both the efficiency and the finances of the school, it progressed satisfactorily and showed good results at the University and other examinations. And now the Head Priest has issued a public notice calling upon "the pupils and the parents or guardians of the pupils to desist from patronising the said institution and from receiving training thereat." What led to this ukase we do not know, but would be glad to know from any party. But nothing can justify this attempt to suppress the school itself altogether. We trust the local Bohra leaders and others interested in the school will take immediate steps to avert a scandal.

INDIAN SANDHURST COMMITTEE.

TERMS OF REFERENCE EXAMINED.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

II.

In the first article of this Series the importance of the rapid Indianization of the Indian Army, the personnel of the Skeen Committee and the necessity of intelligent witnesses coming forward to give evidence before this Committee were discussed. In this article it is proposed to deal with a few points that may come before the Committee for decision. The terms of reference of the Committee are:—

To enquire and report:—

(a) By what means it may be possible to improve upon the present supply of Indian candidates for the King's Commission, both in regard to number and quality.

(b) Whether it is desirable and practicable to establish a Military College in India to train Indians for the commissioned ranks of the Indian Army.

(c) If the answer to (b) is in the affirmative, how soon should the scheme be initiated and what steps should be taken to carry it out.

(d) Whether if a Military College is established, it should supersede or be supplemented by Sandhurst and Woolwich so far as the training of Indians for the Commissioned ranks of the Indian Army is concerned.

An Apparent Deficiency.

These terms of reference may be dealt with *Seriatim*. The first term of reference takes it for granted that the present supply of Indian candidates for the King's Commission is defective both in regard to *number* and *quality*. Now with regard to the first part of the reference (a) i.e. *the deficiency in numbers* it may be pertinently asked whether this deficiency is only apparent or real. It may be, and in the opinion of the writer it is, a fact that the deficiency in numbers is only apparent and not real and that it is the result of insufficient and inefficient propaganda. At present ten per year is the maximum number of vacancies allotted to Indian candidates at Sandhurst. This small and insignificant number of vacancies for a vast continent like India is in itself a potent cause of the reluctance of parents to send their sons to compete for the entrance examination because the chances of non-admission are very great, and no candidate likes to turn back at the very gate. The failure to obtain even an admission to a military career would affect detrimentally the chances of the candidate to seek other careers. It may be argued on the other hand that it is no use increasing the number of vacancies when even ten suitable candidates are not forthcoming every year; but this argument is fallacious. Unless the field is widened it cannot be possible to attract the best brains to compete for the insignificant numbers of vacancies where the chances of a failure would be very large indeed. It does not mean that there

(Continued on page 8.)

*Previous article appeared on 2nd instant.

LOCARNO CONFERENCE

NO CONDITIONS: NO DEMANDS

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON PROSPECTS OF PEACE

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Locarno.—Mr Chamberlain discussing with the Journalists the prospects of the Security Conference said if the foundations of peace could not be laid at such a heavenly spot as Locarno, peace must have flown from the earth. The present Conference was different from most meetings between Germany and the Allies. Nobody had come to Locarno to impose conditions and make demands. They had all come as representatives of free and equal nations to seek the solution of their difficulties. He hoped that they would succeed. The representatives of the British Government very sincerely desired to let the dead past bury its dead and think only of how the future could be made better than the past and repetition of the past horrors be avoided. He was convinced that the delegations of the other nations were animated by similar desire.

Asked about his views regarding negotiations of M. Chicherin with the German Government, Mr. Chamberlain said he was satisfied with Dr. Stresemann's statement on the subject.—Reuter.

VIEWS OF DRS. LUTHER AND STRESEMANN.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Locarno.—This peaceful little town is agog with excitement at the arrival of so many prominent foreigners for the Conference. The place is swarming with journalists of all nationalities. Special police have been drafted to maintain order and protect the distinguished guests. All delegations have now arrived, and everything is ready for the Conference to-morrow.

Dr. Luther, in an interview, expressed his confidence in the Conference, and said it will produce decisive results if the negotiations were carried on, in a spirit of mutual goodwill, on the basis of equality and reciprocity.

Dr. Stresemann said that the Conference should aim at the re-establishment of sound finances and the promotion of technical progress. He pinned out that the hegemony of Europe had definitely been destroyed. No single Power was any longer able to pursue a policy of isolation. He denied flatly that his recent conversations with M. Chicherin showed that Germany was seeking Eastern orientation.—Reuter.

THREATENING LETTERS.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Berlin.—Not merely Dr. Stresemann but even President Hindenburg and a number of prominent members of the Cabinet have received threatening letters. This was the reason for the unusual precautions at the station on Saturday when all seeking admission to the platform, even the British Ambassador, were subjected to close scrutiny. Detectives accompanied the train.—Reuter's Special.

FINNISH TORPEDO BOAT CAPSIZES.

53 MEN DROWNED.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Helsingfors.—A Finnish torpedo boat, 82 ran aground and capsized in a violent storm during manoeuvres in the Gulf of Bothnia. It is understood that the whole crew, namely, three officers and fifty men were drowned.—Reuer.

CABLE ITEMS

Moscow Oct. 4.—The Conference of the Mongolian People's Party at Urga, to-day decided to sequestrate the property of late Hutukhtu Bogdokhon the theocratic ruler of Mongolia before it became a republic. The property is valued a million roubles and will be used for educational purposes.—Reuter's Special.

London Oct. 5th.—The "Sunday Times" says that King Feisul will probably visit the King on his return at Buckingham Palace in the coming week, after which he will leave for south of France for few weeks' stay.

Florence.—Becciolini, the murderer of Luporini, the prominent Fascist leader, died of injuries as also the man who was seriously injured in the fracas. Complete order and tranquility now prevail as the result of police measures.

Referring to the arrests of Congress workers in U. P., Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, M.L.A., who is still in Simla, suggests that now that Non-Co-operation is suspended they (accused) should not hesitate to secure services of best of Counsel to defend them. Being office-bearers of the Provincial Congress organisations and members of the Congress Reception Committee, he hopes Congress will render them every pecuniary and other help in their defence.

The "Bombay Government Gazette," published on 3rd instant states that the Governor-General has given his sanction to Bombay Act No. 1 of 1925—an Act further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, and Bombay Act No. 2 of 1925—an Act to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1925, as passed by the Bombay Legislative Council.

MOROCCAN WAR

FRENCH ADVANCE

NOTABLE CAPTURES.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Fez.—98 separate air raids carried out by French machines last night, heralded general action of the French in the Centre Sector. Just before dawn, several columns advanced in dim light, and reached the formidable Senhadja Massif. Tribesmen were apparently numbed, being disconcerted by aerial bombardment which was the first important night operation by aeroplanes in Morocco. The French advance is developing very favourably. The French occupation of the height of the Safdahar front, four kilometres from the Western Sector, has resulted in the capture of large quantities of munitions.—Reuter.

SPANISH CAPTURES.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The Spanish Embassy in London has received a telegram from Amined stating that Spanish troops continue to occupy the territory around Ajdir and the Bay of Alhucemas without any resistance. They have reached the bands of the river Nekor and captured four more guns and great quantity of war material. This means practically the whole of the Bay is now in Spanish hands except the Promontory and Caroquinantes.

ABDEL KRIM'S STRICT DISCIPLINE.

Fez.—Two French aviators were forced to land to-day by the Riffs. They refused to surrender and died fighting. Abdel Krim wanted that they should be captured alive, consequently he shot six Riffs who were responsible for the avaitors' death.

FRENCH GAINS.

French forces operating against the Riffs in the Tata "pocket" have gained all their objectives. French losses were insignificant. They are now holding points on Gibel Bouiblane preventing the Riffs' movement in that district.

A FRANCO-SPANISH CO-OPERATION.

Madrid.—A communique says that the French and Spanish troops in Morocco have carried out combined operation in the vicinity of Loikos after intensive bombardment by French and Spanish artillery. French troops have occupied Saf. Spanish airmen co-operated with the French.—Reuter.

RIFFS SINK SPANISH WARSHIP.

1,000 LIVES LOST.

The following cable from Adjir dated Sept. 4 appeared in the American Press, but no such detailed report reached India about the time, Reuter's correspondent merely stating:—

"A message from Fez says that news has been received there of the sinking of the Spanish vessel "Espanaquinta" which conveyed troops to Alhucemas."

A costly disaster occurred to-day when the Franco-Spanish transport "Espana Quinto" with 1,000 Spanish foreign legion troops aboard, was sunk by Riffian gun fire in the Alhucemas Bay.

The transport had embarked the troops at Penon Island, which is 1,000 yards off shore, and was steaming full speed with other transports to debark them on mainland when two or taree shells plowed through the engine room. The boilers exploded and the transport sank immediately. The legionnaires were heavily burdened with grenades and cartridges and few reached shore.

Details of the offensive are few, because the Spanish Government has completely suppressed news in Spain for fear of public opinion. It has even forbidden foreign papers to enter the country. The censor at Melilla has muzzled the correspondents until some decisive result is achieved.

The other transports apparently have landed their troops, and they under the cover of constant naval and aerial bombardment, are fighting their way up the rock hillside toward Adjir, the Riffian capital, through innumerable Riffian maching gun nests.

The Spaniards have assembled 12,000 troops at a point on the Melilla peninsula for landing at Alhucemas Bay in an attack on the Riffians. Another force is being gathered at Ceuta. At the same time the French will march on Sheshuan from Ouezzan

ACHARYA ROY AT JUBBULPORE.

(From a Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 5.

Acharya Roy finishing his Nagpur programme arrived Jubbulpore 3 days ago. He was enthusiastically received by the leaders and the student community. Though complaining of infirmities of old age yesterday he went through a severe ordeal and had to address four meetings in the morning, afternoon and the evening occupying altogether full five hours. At the Town Hall before a crowded audience he spoke on the economic problem and the middle class unemployment, eloquently pleaded for support of swadeshi industries, appealed to everyone to use khaddar and pointed out how charkha will bring about the economic salvation of the masses sunk in poverty and keep 60 to 70 crores from being drained away. In the evening in the Training College Hall packed to overflowing he lectured on the "The chemical knowledge of the ancient Hindus" and pointed out how India was not only the cradle of mathematical sciences but vigorously pursued a positive science like chemistry. Today also he has several engagements. In the morning he received an address of welcome from the students of the Robertson College. In the evening he lectured on "Makers of Modern Chemistry" and attends Tilak Mandir at 5 p.m.

COMBATING MALARIA

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS

SCHEME FOR INSTITUTE.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Rome.—At the Inaugural meeting of the International Congress on Malaria at the Capitol to-day Sgr. Mussolini and a large number of international experts on Malaria were present including representatives from Burma, India and the Malay Straits. Sgr. Mussolini paid a high tribute to Britain and the Dominions for their striking example of collaboration in fighting this scourge.

The Argentine delegate proposed the establishment of an international anti-malaria institute in Rome to collect throughout the world information, undertake research for the redemption of infected regions and organise practical teaching for training malaria specialists.

The Italian delegate promised Italy's support to the proposal. He said Italy was ready to provide a building and supply funds towards the organisation of the institute.

The Congress approved the proposal and entrusted to its council the work of drawing up a scheme for the establishment of an Anti-Malaria institute.—Reuter's Special

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. T. Prakasam, Editor of "Swarayja", arrived in Rangoon from Madras on Monday afternoon.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, will leave Madras to-morrow (Wednesday) on a short visit to Bombay and Poona to confer with certain members of the Bombay Government regarding certain matters connected with the Madras Hydro Electric scheme. He will take the opportunity to inspect the harbour and reclamation works in Bombay and Bhatgal Dam under construction near Poona

Rao Bahadur S. K. Sundaracharulu who was in charge of the Madras Pavilion at Wembley has, it is understod, been posted for duty with the Indian Taxafion Inquiry Committee which is now engaged in preparing its report.

Mr. Justice J. R. Das of the Burma High Court arrived in Madras on Monday afternoon from Rangoon and was to have left at night for Octacamund.

The Taxiwallas in Yeotmal have struck motor service since October 1st. To-day is the fifth day of the strike. There is no breach of the peace nor is any apprehended.

(Continued from Col. 6.)

really iniquitous. Simply because the Government were not listening to their grievances the owners had cut the wages of the men who were powerless to do anything. He thought it was cowardly to have resorted to this step without taking the men into their confidence. He was sure a combined representation of the men, the owners and the public would have been more effective than a representation of the owners alone. By cutting down the wages the owners had precipitated a strike. It was really a foolish move to enlist the sympathies of the poor workers by first cutting down their wages!

Mr. J. B. Petit supporting Mr. Mody said it was the only sensible proposition they could adopt.

Mr. Mody's amendment was then put to vote and adopted as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned till to-day (4-10 p.m.)

A WORD TO MILL WORKERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is some consolation to hear that a great number of the idle mill-workers, instead of leading an idle life in Bombay and incurring debt for the sake of maintenance have returned to their homelands to take rest, until the horizon of the textile industry seems fair.

But, will they take a complete rest? No, I don't think so. If they can lead a strike vigorously, they must display the same quantity of vigour in facing any kind of difficulties that are to arise—nay, will arise—in their further way of maintenance. And for this and for this only, I will try to show a way or two, to guide them safely through.

The first way is a vigorous revival of cultivation. I said "revival" because, to speak the truth, the cultivation has been neglected for the last twenty years, the chief reason being that most of the male members of their families, were after the mill-earnings and the few that remained, strove for their inherited profession. And thus the cultivation had taken, so to say, a sickly mask and was groaning and waiting patiently for the day, when its supporters would stoop down to lift itself again with all their might. The day has come. Now it remains to be seen, whether they will do their duty or let the day pass unutilized, never to come again. It is for them to choose now.

The second way and perhaps the last of my suggestions, is the uplift of the spinning wheel and khaddar. They will come to know the importance of khaddar, which teaches, not only to them but to all, plain-living, one of the world-wide maxims, that have been truly instrumental in making the great men what they are. Further this use of khaddar will unconciously effect the boycott of foreign cloth, which is the root-evil of Inda's poverty. Besides the workers will be given credit of having rightly answered the call of Mahatma Gandhi.—Yours, etc.

K. N. PARULKAR.

Aronda,
Sept. 27.

MUSIC AND MOSQUES

UNPRECEDENTED RESTRICTIONS

A. I. HUNDU SABHA'S PROTEST.

DELHI, Oct. 5.

A meeting of the All India Hindu Sabha was held here last night attended by members from almost all the provinces Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya presided in the absence of Lala Lajpat Rai. A resolution of condolence at the death of the Maharaja of Kashmir was adopted. A committee was appointed to organise propaganda and the collection of funds for the Hindu Mahasabha. The following resolution was adopted on the question of processional music which had been raised in many places in India.

The All India Hindu Sabha places on record its emphatic condemnation of the imposition of unprecedented restrictions on the carrying out of Hindu Religious observances which has resulted in abandonment of Ramlila, Dashera and other observances by the Hindus at several places in India. The Sabha deplores the fact that in such places Government officials should thus have failed in the discharge of the Government's obligations to secure to every community in India the peaceful observance of its religious rites, ceremonies and festivals. This Sabha is of opinion that Magistrates have exceeded their powers under the law and the prohibitory orders issued by them are entirely unjustified, illegal and provocative of communal conflict.

(b) In view of the fact that objection had been raised by Muslims to the playing of music at various places only recently the All India Hindu Sabha is of opinion that the Muslims' opposition to Hindu music at these places is not based on any real religious feeling.

The All India Hindu Sabha is further of opinion that in so far as Muslims have at all these places insisted on stopping the playing of music by threat of force or by requisition of the authority of Government and have also disregarded the spirit and letter of even the settlement arrived at at the Unity Conference held at Delhi in September 1924.

(c) That this Sabha appoints a committee to take such early and effective steps as they may consider necessary to safeguard Hindu rights and privileges in regard to arti, music and religious processions.—A.P.

GANDHIJI'S BRITHDAY

CELEBRATION AT DELHI.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, October 3.

A mass meeting was held to celebrate Mahatma Gandhi's birthday in the Queen's Garden under the presidentship of Maulana Mahomed Ali. The president and Swami Shradhanand exhorted the public in forceful speeches to follow the great leader of the day and prayed for his long life to lead India towards its cherished goal, Swarajya. They assured the public that the present times of depression will soon be over. Hindus and Muslim will surely unite in spite of all differences and march victoriously towards their ideal. The Maulana appealed for Khadi and Swamiji endorsed his remarks. Mr. Shankarlal stated brieuy the activities of the Provincial Khadi Board He mentioned that in Muthra, Meerut and Muzuffernagar, three districts of the Delhi Congress province still thousands of charkhas were plying, but the industry was dying for want of support. In villages women spin because they have no other engagement or because it gave them food. He appealed to the public to wear khadi and thus support India's main cottage industry.

After the meeting a procession passed through the Chandni Chowk with charkhas on their shoulders and singing national songs.

TELEGRAPHISTS' GRIEVANCES.

DELHI, October 3.

Resolutions were passed last night at an extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Indian Telegraph Association, Limited, protesting against the postalising of the Telegraph Department. The meeting resolved (1) that the administration and control of the Post Offices and the Telegraph Department remain distinct as hitherto; (2) opposing the conversion of the departmental offices and claiming the reconversion of offices requiring a staff of more than five telegraphists; (3) opposing the increase in outturn from 42,000 to 45,000 per operator on any system since the latter figure is against all telegraph practice throughout the world; (4) objecting to a higher percentage than forty per cent of station service per telegraphist as determined by the recent Conference and (5) resolving to meet with spirit and determination any attack on the service —A. P.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET CLOSED.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 5.

The share market was closed. Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and five thirty-seconds pence and demands bills were one shilling six and three sixteenths pence.—A. P.

MENACE TO CITY.

CORPORATION AND STRIKE.

ENQUIRY SHIRKED.

ABOLITION OF EXCISE DUTY URGED,

The situation in respect of the mill strike in the city is growing worse day by day. The Bombay Dyeing Co. which was only partially affected by the strike fever, but managed to continue till last Saturday was closed down entirely on Monday morning. The management as usual opened the gates in the morning, hoping that the operatives would turn up, but as nobody came the mill had to be closed down. The only mill that worked, and worked only partially, on Monday was Ruby Mill situate at Mahim. Only about 400 men turned up at the mill and kept it going. In the whole city, therefore, out of the 82 textile mills only one was thus working and only 400 men out of a total of 1,50,000 operatives were at work.

A large number of operatives were still found yesterday at mill gates clamouring for their arrears. While at some mills they were told to come again after a few days for payment, at others the management did not even care to open the gates to vouchsafe this much assurance. The managements of the Jacob Sassoon Mill and Islam Mill asked their operatives to receive some advances in the afternoon. Some operatives also collected near the Bombay Cotton Mill and asked for some advances, but the men were told to come some other time as the manager had not consulted the mill agents.

LATER.

DEMAND FOR ADVANCES.

About 5,000 operatives collected at the mill gates of the Framji Petit, New Kaiser-i-Hind, Sir Shapurji Broacha, Apollo, Kilachand, Meyer Sassoon, Morarji Goculdas and Tata Mills to demand advances, but seeing the gates closed they went away.

The Presidency Mill paid an advance between Rs. 2 and Rs. 10 to a few hundred operatives.

STRIKE EXTENDS TO SUBURBS.

TWO MILLS IN KURLA CLOSE DOWN.

The strike fever has extended beyond the town and island of Bombay and on Monday took for its victims two more mills at Kurla a suburb at the outskirt of the north of Bombay. These two mills are the Swadeshi and Kurla Mills employing about 7,000 operatives in all. The gates of these mills were opened as usual and the whistles sounded but the operatives refused to get in. The gates were therefore after some time closed down. The Swadeshi Mill is under the agency of Messrs. Tata and Sons while the Kurla Mill is under the control of Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Sons. The operatives left the premises without making any demonstration.

Some of the mills have been fortunate in clearing a substantial part of their stock within the last two weeks and their agents it is reported are inclined to work the mills on the original rates of the operatives. This report corroborates the statement made to a representative by a well-known merchant as published on Monday that the strike was a lock-out in disguise imposed upon by the mill-owners to clear the stock and to get rid of their operatives devised a plan to reduce their wages by 11½ per cent.

At the Dadar Police Court 17 Bhaiya mill operatives were placed on Monday charged with rioting and stone throwing at a moving train on the 1st instant and were further remanded.

IN THE CORPORATION

EXCISE DUTY ROOT CAUSE OF TROUBLE.

At yesterday's meeting of the Municipal Corporation Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas moved: "That this Corporation is of opinion that the recent strike of 150,000 Mill workers in Bombay is not only a menace to public health in the City but also that it is likely seriously to prejudice its finances. This Corporation therefore deplores that Government should have so far taken no steps to relieve the situation and urges them to take immediate and effective action to prevent greater disaster on the City."

Mr. Kanji said they as representatives of the citizens of Bombay should take their share of responsibilities as they were responsible for the health of the city. Although the public health was good now, any time things might happen as in the year 1919. Therefore, it was their duty to take steps to prevent any disaster to the city. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the future Chancellor of the Exchequer, he said, would touch the financial aspect of the question. (Laughter). The Government had appointed a Committee of Enquiry and that Committee's report had now been shelved. The Governor had said that he had no power to interfere in this matter. But if Government had no power, it was on account of the Government themselves that they did not possess any power. They had got a "weak and incompetent Governor" who was unable to do anything in the matter. The mill owners had already said that if the Excise duty were taken off they were willing to restore the original wages. The Government of Bombay now said they were studying the situation, instead of putting an end to it. They were acting a 30 rupee clerk and waiting for orders from their superiors—the Government of India.

The President asked Mr. Kanji not to go beyond the limits of discussion by bringing such matters.

Mr. Kanji said the Government of Bombay should not take their orders from the Government of India, if they were serious about it they could have ended the strike in a day.

CORPORATION'S LOSS.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta seconding said the mill industry was the life and soul of Bombay, and without it the city would be reduced to a second rate town. The industry was the work of both commercial magnates and the sturdy Maratha worker. Owing to the strike about 150,000 men were now out of employment, and the mills were suffering from overstocks and they could not sell their goods. They were killing the most important industry, and Government were merely watching. The health of the city was likely to be undermined and the infant mortality which was a disgrace to the city was likely to grow worse. They must all make a combined and determined effort to make the Government rise to the occasion and make itself felt. He was aware that Government of Bombay was completely in sympathy with the labourers on the one hand and with the industry on the other and they knew that the action rested with the Government at Simla. The owners were today suffering from a loss of 12 1/2 per cent on account of the fall in the exchange and also from the Japanese competition, and one of the most flourishing industries was being killed. The Corporation also would suffer in many ways—by their fall of revenue and increased mortality and consequent increased expenditure. He suggested that the Government which had more than 17 crores in the suspense exchange account could easily forego the small sum from the Excise duty if they abolished the duty. Until the situation was eased it was their duty to help the mill labourers, he said.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia said while it was a serious matter the proposer had got the wrong end of the stick. Mr. Kanji had assumed different roles at different times—one time he was a public preacher, at another time he was trying to improve their morals, and so on, and now he posed as the censor of the Government of Bombay! Both the mover and the seconder had put forward no concrete proposals, and the resolution was vague and indefinite

WORKERS INDULGE IN LUXURIES!

Mr. H. M. Chowna said 95 per cent of the workers were willing to return to work, but it was the remaining 5 per cent. who intimidated them. He complained that the workers were frittering away their wages in cinemas and drinks and in eating meat and other luxuries which they had no business to indulge in.

Mr. S. K. Bole moved an amendment for adding: That the Corporation regrets that the Bombay Mill Owners' Association should have cut the wages of the men without making an impartial enquiry. He said men like Mr. Chowna who were rolling in wealth could not realise the condition of the poor men. And after all what amount did they spend on drinks? It was a very small proportion, he said.

Mr. S. L. Silam seconded.

Mr. B. T. Desai said it was a national question, and not one between the men and their employers only. The industry was suffering from foreign competition, and he did not think the Government would do anything even if the resolution was passed unanimously. Unless the Corporation helped the men, he did not think the Government were going to come forward with help. He therefore moved an amendment: That the Corporation do vote three lakhs of rupees to ensure public health by removing the men to their villages, etc. He said they must remove the danger to the health of the city by removing the men to their villages in case of necessity.

EXCISE DUTY MUST BE ABOLISHED.

Mr. H. P. Mody said by passing a resolution of this character the result was likely to be misleading. He feared by outside interference the strike was likely to be prolonged unduly, and it was therefore necessary to be very explicit in the matter. The Excise Duty was the root cause of the evil, and public opinion in India must not stop expressing itself until the "obdurate and stupid Government of India" had repealed it. If it were removed the present situation would be automatically removed. If the Government of Bombay's hands were to be strengthened, it was by an unceasing agitation for the removal of this duty. It was stupid on the part of the Government of India to insist in keeping it, in spite of the universal demand. He moved the addition of the following sentence: And therefore urges the Government of Bombay to do all in their power to impress forcibly once again upon the Government of India the necessity of immediately abolishing the excise duty as a means to ending the present situation.

Dr. Mistry seconding said as a medical man he must warn the city of the gravity of the situation facing them.

Mr. R. S. Asavale moved another amendment: The Corporation therefore requests the Government to take immediate action by appointing an enquiry committee consisting of mill owners and workers with a president of their own. He said there were many more things, than merely excise duty, which were in their way. He thought the present Governor was very sympathetic to the men and the industry.

OWNERS' "COWARDLY ACTION."

Mr. R A Gole seconding wanted to know why the mill owners had not agitated about the excise duty all these years if it were

(Continued in Column 3.)

PATNA DECISION.

NO INTEREST INJURED

MAHATMA'S IMPRESSION.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

The transfer of power into the Swarajists' hands was completed by the All-India Congress Committee at Patna. The resolutions were keenly debated and on the whole with the greatest self-restraint. The majorities for the different parts of the resolution were not always as large as I had expected or desired, so as to warrant a change in the constitution of a parent body by its subordinate. But I feel that I consulted the best interests of the country in allowing the resolutions. I have admitted before now that the making of the change in the constitution was outside the ordinary jurisdiction of the All-India Congress Committee and that it was of the nature of a rebellion. But I hold that it is the duty of every institution jealous of its reputation courageously to face such a crisis if it is convinced that the rebellion is needed for the existence or welfare of the institution itself. It was for that reason that I invited the Committee in the first instance to decide whether a crisis had arisen justifying a change in the constitution without waiting for the Congress session. The majority in favour of an immediate change was overwhelming. I was not therefore insistent upon similar majorities in connection with votes for the resolution itself. It now remains for the Congress either to endorse the action of the All-India Congress Committee or to censure it by rejecting it or even to censure the action even while accepting its decision, it being an accomplished fact. It was suggested by one or two members that censure was an impossible thing because the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee was to be enforced immediately and that therefore those who would come to the Congress would come naturally under the new franchise and those who benefited by it could hardly be expected to censure the action of their benefactor. Such however need not be the case. If the change made by the Committee is resented on pure constitutional grounds, even men who may take advantage of the benefit conferred may still very properly condemn the unconstitutional action of the Committee. They may admit the advisability of the change, but repudiate the right of the All-India Congress Committee to make it any circumstance whatsoever.

"NO INTEREST IS INJURED."

As to the substance of the change made there is really nothing drastic in it. No interest is injured. No single person is disfranchised. No single party is in a worse position than it was before the change. Non-co-operators need not complain, because non-co-operation as a national policy has been suspended. The constructive programme remains unaffected. Hand-spinning and Khaddar still remain part of the national programme. The Council programme which was being worked by the Swaraj Party in the name of the Congress will now be worked by the Congress through the Swaraj Party. This may be called a distinction without a difference. Those who put spinning before the political programme and those who believe in spinning to the exclusion of any political programme strictly so-called, are not injured because they have a separate organisation for its development and because hand-spinning still remains as an alternative part of the franchise and the use of Khaddar on Congress and other public occasions still remains obligatory. Nor are the other parties who are outside the Congress adversely affected by it. Whereas under the Belgaum resolution they had to convert or negotiate with both No-changers and Swarajists, now they have only to convert or confer with the Swarajists. The change therefore in every respect extends the right of representation and makes the union of all the parties less difficult than it was. No Congress can possibly resent a change in extension of popular liberty. What is more, the change in my opinion is in accordance with the requirements of those who have hitherto been identified with the Congress. For them perhaps, it does not go far enough. I should be sorry if such is the fact.

FEAR OF EXPLOITATION.

The discussion at the meeting betrayed on the part of some members a fear that the delivery of the yarn subscription directly to the All-India Spinners' Association might result in an unscrupulous exploitation of professional spinners, or worse still in dishonest practices to flood the Congress, thus bringing about an undesirable state of things and defeating the very end sought to be accomplished by the resolution. This fear was felt not if the yarn was to be delivered at the centre, but if it was to be delivered to the provincial agencies. There was no difficulty in meeting this objection. The clause in the constitution of the Association requiring Congress members who wanted to spin rather than pay a four-anna subscription to send their yarn to the Central offices was inserted to meet this difficulty. My own view is certainly not to flood the Congress with spinners and thus to convert it once more into a purely or predominantly spinners' organisation to the exclusion of Council politics. I would like it to be so undoubtedly, but that can only happen when those to whom the transfer has been made become converted to spinning out and out. And that can only happen by the spinners' action not within the Congress but without it. If hand-spinning has any intrinsic vitality and becomes so universal as to bring us winthin a measurable distance of excluding foreign cloth—and that can happen by incessant and exclusive effort on the part of those who believe in spinning out and out, working out their belief in practice,—the Swarajists will become complete converts. My strong advice, therefore, is that those who are at present spinning members of the Congress may, if they wish, continue to be so by sending their yarn to the central office. No canvassing need be made by them for increasing the strength of membership through hand-spinning. They may work to the utmost of their ability to enrol as many members of the Association as possible. And if we can get a large number of voluntary spinners drawn not from the professional class, but from those who spin purely for sacrifice and not for livelihood, it would be an achievement that cannot but tell. But at the present moment, and up to the time that all suspicion is set at rest, they should refrain from becoming members of the Congress.

APPEAL TO N. C. O.'S.

I have always held that the National Congress should have no wrangling within its ranks and that there should be no unseemly attempt to capture the Congress. Those who cannot see eye to eye with the policy of the majority should either refrain from fighting to the division point in vital matters, or if their conscience would not allow it they should for the time being retire altogether from the Congress. I will therefore, urge the fierce non-co-operators who if they remain in the Congress would consider it their duty to fight the Swarajists at every step and stage, to retire from the Congress and fund up public opinion, if they so will, from without. They must leave the Swarajists an open field and give them the best opportunity of working out their policy. In my opinion, if they are to create an impression upon the Government they must have the Congress organisation undisturbed by Non-co-operators.

Hence, in my opinion, wherever the two parties are evenly balanced, Non-co-operators or No-changers should surrender full control to the Swarajists and voluntarily give up offices if they hold any. Where the No-changers are in an overwhelming majority, they should not hamper the Swarajists and should help them wherever they conscientiously can. In no case, may any Congress Committee put up for the Legislatures candidates that are not selected by the Swarajists or in opposition to them.

One pleasing thing I must not omit to note. There was a decided inclination on the part of the majority to make Khaddar wear the National dress for all Congressmen. The motion to that end was not pressed only when it became clear that it would embarrass the Swaraj Party. But an improvement upon the Belgaum resolution was heartily accepted to the effect that whilst Khaddar was obligatory on Congress and other public occasions it was expected of all Congressmen to wear Khaddar on all the occasions, but in no case shall they wear or use foreign cloth.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Sept. 30.

The adjourned Special General Meeting of the Bandra Municipality was convened on Monday (21st Sept.) at 6-45 p.m. up to 7 p.m. six of the councillors waited in the hall. After the 15 minutes prescribed by the rules were over, Prof. Almeida proposed and Mr. Athaide seconded that Mr. Gupte should take the chair. This proposal was carried and the chairman under Rule 3 of the Municipal Rules adjourned the meeting for want of a quorum. The Chief officer was absent from the meeting hall until the chairman declared that the meeting was adjourned.

Only the Secretary took down the notes of what happened.

After five of the Councillors had left Mr. Antia, the Vice-President and other councillors trooped into the hall and Mr. Antia took the chair when Mr. Gupte pointed out that the meeting had been duly adjourned under Rule 3. In spite of this the Vice-President proceeded with the meeting and within a couple of minutes the much disputed Administration Report was declared passed.

Another meeting was fixed to be held at 7-30 p.m. the same day. At this meeting Mr. Gupte pointed out that the minutes of the previous meeting were not confirmed and as the President himself was absent from that meeting Mr. Gupte said he would like to give his reasons why the minutes were not confirmed. But the President said: "I do not want to hear you Mr. Gupte."

DR. JADAVJI HANSRAJ.

HONOURED BY MAHAROO OF SIROHI.

A correspondent writes:—

At the last Dussera Durbar held at Sirohi (Rajputana), His Highness Maharao Conferred the title of "Vaidya Shiromani" with gold medal and "izzat" of putting on gold in feet with Tazzimin on Dr. Jadavji Hansraj, D.O.M.S., (London) the well-known ophthalmic surgeon of Bombay.

This honour is considered to be very high in States and is conferred very sparingly and for exceptionally good services only.

At the time of announcing this, His Highness spoke about Dr. Jadavji in very eulogistic words, laying particular stress on his frank, free and honest advice given from time to time and successful treatment to himself and family, more especially at the time of very serious illness of his two daughters during the last two months.

FATAL FALL FROM STABLE'S LOFT.

Bali, a Hindu Purdeshi (25), who was sleeping on a loft on Sunday night in Khan Mohmed's stable situate at Love Lane, fell from a height of about 12 feet. He died on the spot. It appeared the deceased had his dose of ganja before he went to sleep.

UNDER ONE FLAG.

"DISSOLVE THE SWARAJ PARTY."

CONGRESS--THE NATIONAL DIRECTING FORCE.

DR. GOUR'S REPLIES TO "CHRONICLE" QUESTIONNAIRE

We publish below the replies of Sir Hari Singh Gour to the questionnaire addressed by us to prominent men and women of all parties with a view to focus public opinion on the question of re-union of all parties under the Flag of the Congress:—

QUESTIONS.

(1) Do you think that the Congress creed should be changed for your being its member? If you think change is essential will you define the creed acceptable to yourself?

(2) If there i an annual money contribution as well as th yarn quota in the alternative, as the franchise qualification, will it be acceptable to you?

(3) If the Congress revokes the yarn franchise and, instead of delegating to the Swarajists the power to determine political work in the legislatures, frames a political programme of its own, including work in the Councils, will you co-operate in carrying it out?

(4) What, in your opinion, should the Congress programme, inside as well as outside the Councils, be?

(5) Do you think by constitutional agitation alone the British people will be persuaded to give us Home Rule?

(6) If ultra-constitutional agitation is essential, what form or forms of direct action will you suggest and will you recommend to the Congress the contesting of elections to the legislatures on the issue of non-payment of taxes?

(7) Are you prepared personally to give up the use of foreign cloth. If you are still using it, will you help the Swadeshi movement by giving it up?

(8) If you are elected an M.L.C., in your province, will you, under the present circumstances, accept a Ministership?

(9) If the Reading-Birkenhead negotiations are disappointing to you, what course will you advise the public to take in addition to vigorous vocal protest and will you support the programme of persistent refusal of supplies before redress of grievances?

(10) If the essential provisions of the Commonwealth of India Bill are satisfactory to you, will you, in the event of its non-acceptance by Parliament before October 1926, recommend to the Congress the contesting of elections to the legislatures on the issue of non-payment of taxes?

(11) Do you think the Swarajists are actively working in the country in furtherance of the constructive programme?

(12) Do you think the differences in the mental attitudes and political methods Congressmen on the one hand and the Independents or Liberals on the other are too vital to be harmonised by mutual adjustments and to make united action on their part possible?

SIR HARI SINGH GOUR'S REPLIES.

Yes. I think the Congress creed should be changed so as to admit of the admission to the Congress of persons of all parties and restore to the Congress its national character.

I do not understand why the people should have at all tolerated the alternative of yarn quota. It is an insult to the intelligence of the country, but if the people can only be slowly weaned to recognize common sense I have no objection to it.

The Swaraj Party must be dissolved. Its work must merge in the Congress and the Congress should be the national directing force of the country. The Congress should be able to control the elements inside and outside the Councils, but I would take scrupulous care that it should not become the caucus for shutting out men of real ability and independence, because they are not able to subscribe to the creed of the Congress. In other words, the Councils must as much be the representative of the best in the nation as the Congress should be.

In my opinion the Congress Programme both inside and outside the Councils should be to make the most of the Reforms already given and ask for more. I do not believe that the Reforms already given have been sufficiently exploited, in the spirit in which they should have been, by the people. They should not have thrown away the little they have got believing that if they threw it away, they would get more. The people should have remembered the story of the dog and the shadow. The poor dog lost his bread he had in his mouth, because he dived to get hold of its reflection in the water.

I am firmly convinced that nothing but constitutional agitation carried out both in India and in England—more in England than in India—will result in the granting of Home Rule.

The country is not prepared for direct action of any kind. It is useless to talk of an attack with the army ill-disciplined, ill-armed and unprepared. The electorate are uneducated and do not understand what politics mean and the sacrifices that must be made for political struggle.

I have been a lifelong Indian rag-bag. I have never used foreign cloth if I could get Swadeshi cloth even though dearer.

Yes. The acceptance of Ministership does not mean that the country accepts the Reforms as final. It merely means that the people are prepared to show their capacity for further political advance. The Congress and the Swaraj Party take for granted that the people are prepared, but I am not sure of it at all, though I wish I were.

It is too far ahead to think of a plan that the country might adopt in case the conversations now proceeding result in substantial gain to the country, which move must be thought out at the time when the country is in full possession of all the facts. There can be no cut and dry programme for all time in politics.

I have already said that it would be futile to marshall the country for the non-payment of taxes.

I do not think the Swarajists have done anything to further the advancement of the country. On the other hand, the work that they have shown is a pure and sheer obstruction—irrational obstruction—resulting in alienating the sympathies of all reasonable men, officials and non-officials. The Swarajists have opposed social reform which is the main pedestal for all political progress.

I do not think that the differences in the mental attitude and political methods between the Congressmen and the Independents can be reconciled, since the Congress takes giant strides into utterly dark regions without realising the realities of the situation, the possibilities of political difficulties, and the limitations of the people. The Congressmen are sentimental; the Independents are hard, practical men. The one appeal to the multitude; the other to the reason of man. There can be a political truce between the two, but unless the affairs of the country are once more placed into the hands of representative men voicing the best mind of the country, the Congress will neither be the voice of India, nor the Congressmen its true representatives.

H. S. GOUR,

Nagpur.

INDIAN SANDHURST COMMITTEE.

(Continued from page 6.)

are not a very large number of suitable boys, it only means that these do not consider it worth their while to waste their time preparing for the competitive examination when they know that the majority of candidates are bound to be rejected whether they do well in the examination or not. If all boys who attained a certain standard of efficiency in the competitive examination stood the chance of automatic admission to Sandhurst, as is the case in England for English boys, it would be found that a very large number of boys would be forthcoming without any trouble. For other reasons too the Committee will be compelled to recommend an increase in the number of vacancies to be allotted to Indians. If the Indianization of the Indian Army is to keep pace with, or even follow tardily, the Indianization of the other services in India then the rate of admissions to the Commissioned ranks of the Army will require to be materially increased in the immediatel future; Otherwise it will not be possible to Indianize the Army for centuries to come where as the other services will be completely Indianized within a measurable distance of time.

Wanted—More Commissions —

Then again it would be madness to recommend the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst unless the number of admissions to the Army is largely increased. If the course of the Indian Sandhurst is to be say two years then if only ten Commissions are to be granted annually it would mean that only about 40 boys can be admitted to the school even if we allow for 50 per cent. of failures which last would be a more than ample allowance. If an Indian Sandhurst is established the cost of the institution will be some where in the regions of Rs. 50 lakhs per annum if a full military as well as a technical course is to be provided. This would mean that the cost per head of pupil will be well over a lakh of rupees!! Would the results i.e. ten officers per year justify such an enormous expenditure? If for no other reason for the sake of reducing the cost per head alone will the committee be constrained to recommend material increase in the number of vacancies. The Government of India too should have no difficulty in acceding to this reasonable request if made by the committee for an increase in the number of vacancies. Since the average number of new recruitments required for the Commissioned ranks of the Army would be well over 200 per year owing to the fact that the total number of officers of the present Indian Army exceeds 3,000. Thus it will be seen that an increase in the number of vacancies is justifiable from every point of view and the Committee would be well advised to recommend at least 50 vacancies per year as a start and the number should be progressively increasing. If this is done it will be found that the number of candidates forthcoming will be sufficient for the purpose and the candidates will be of a suitable stamp.

Faulty Methods.

Now leaving this important point aside let us consider the other reasons why it is found that a sufficient number of candidates is not forthcoming at present. The first and foremost reason is the insufficiency or inefficiency of the propaganda employed to invite candidates. What happens is this. The Government of India allot one or two vacancies per year to each province according to the proportion of the so-called martial races to the population of the province as a whole. The Governors of provinces publish in the "Government Gazettes" the conditions of admission to Sandhurst with a syllabus of the competitive examination to be held at Dehra-Dun and Commissioners of the several divisions of the Provinces are requested to recommend names of suitable candidates for the competitive examination. These latter officers invite applications by a certain date again through "Government Gazettes." The result is that very few likely candidates do ever hear of this invitation, for, with all due deference, it may be said that very few people, beyond Government Servants, ever read the "Government Gazettes." The few candidates that do per chance read these notifications are deterred from trying for the competitive examination for usually the time by which applications have to be submitted is so short that it hardly ever permits of any preparation by the candidates. Of the few candidates that do make bold to send in their applications to the Commissioners a goodly number is rejected by the latter as unsuitable because their instructions are to give preference to boys whose parents have some war service to their credit. Of the still smaller number that is permitted to go up to Their Excellencies the Governors for inspection before going up to Dehra-Dun for the competitive examination a certain number is again turned back as unsuitable even to appear for the examination. And usually either the provinces has to say it has no candidates to recommend or it sends up one or two for the competitive examination and these two are not necessarily the best of all the applicants. Is it any wonder that under the circumstances the number of candidates going up for the competitive examination is so small? And that too not of the best? In the article the writer will suggest a few points for the improvement of the propaganda work and consider a few other causes of the paucity of candidates, if the latter is real, and suggest remedies.

(To be Continued.)

EDUCATIONAL FILMS.

TO BE SCREENED AT CORPORATION TONIGHT.

Dr. K. B. Patel of the Educational Pictures Corporation, Karachi, will show Cinema films on topics of Education, Sanitation, hygiene, etc. at the Corporation Hall at 8 p.m. to-day (Tuesday). Members of the Corporation with their friends are invited to be present.

FOREIGN CAPITAL IN INDIA.

MR. T. C. GOSWAMI'S NOTE OF DISSENT.

Mr. Goswami, who was not an original member of the Foreign Capital in India Committee, but was elected in place of Mr. Patel, while generally agreeing with the report says that he was elected after the questionnaire had been framed and answers received. He says: "I found that the terms of reference as interpreted, which I was bound to accept, practically excluded any form of first hand inquiry as to the extent that foreign capital has a hold on India, as to how far such a hold has benefited India and as to how far it has been injurious. We were, therefore, restricted to a more or less theoretical formulation of propositions relating to uses and control of external capital in India.

Mr. Goswami strongly emphasises the need for urgent enquiry into the banking system and proceeds: "It is said in the report that considerable progress has been effected by the creation of the Imperial Bank and the opening of new branches. While I do not controvert the statement as such, I should like to express the common belief, for which, I know, there is good foundation in actual facts, that racial and political discrimination is made in the matter of credit and that Indians usually do not receive in matters of credit the treatment that their assets entitle them to, while, on the other hand, British businessmen have frequently been allowed larger credit than what on ordinary business principles they ought to have got. This is a matter for inquiry. Whether this state of things can be altogether remedied in the present political position of India is however a difficult question to answer.

GOVT.'S FAVOURNTISM.

With regard to leases already granted by Government whether of mines or of forests, it is necessary for the public to know the details of each transaction. Leases have been granted at ridiculously low rents which cannot be explained away by the plausible theory of development and of risks of enterprise. There are cases in Assam, for instance, which require examination. I go further. Not only would such an inquiry indicate the steps that may be taken in future to safeguard India's interests, it would perhaps reveal cases, where the sanctity of the existing contract is flagrantly vitiated "ab initio" by unconscionable favouritism.

My esteemed colleague Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has appended a note to the report suggesting that it should be a condition in all cases in which shares are offered by public companies of India that the subscription lists should be open for a minimum period and that preference should be given to Indian subscribers up to 50 per cent. of the amount of shares offered. The argument that this would be an illusory protection since shares can subsequently change hands and "benami" transactions are to a large extent unavoidable has great force, and Panditji recognises this. I agree with Panditji that the effect of his proposition cannot be totally neutralised by these devices, but I do not know if what Panditji suggests is the best mode of securing the object, which some (at any rate) of the members of the committee have at heart. I confess, however, that so far I am unable to suggest an alternative."

MR. GOSWAMI'S EXPLANATION.

Interviewed by "Forward" on his Note and Sir Basil Blackett's complaint about it, Mr. Goswami said:

I am sorry if I took Sir Basil Blackett and Sir Charles Innes by surprise. My Note is not a Minute of Dissent for a document embodying general propositions, rather academic, does not call for a Minute of Dissent. After all, what the Committee have done is to produce a little pamphlet on one department of Indian Economics, or rather to write a chapter of a text book on Indian Economics. Sir Basil says, I attended all the meetings except one: Sir Basil no doubt took it for granted that all the world knew that there were only three meetings altogether, one in September last year and two in September this year. Nearly a year was allowed to lapse between the first and second meeting, during which after the questionnaire had been prepared and the scope and mode of procedure of the Committee had been determined, answers were received from various people to the questionnaire. About an hour before the second meeting the other day in Simla the papers were sent to me. This was no fault on the part of the Chairman or the Secretary of the Committee. I came in in the place of Mr. Patel. When I came to the second meeting I realised that we had nothing more to do than formulate a few theoretical propositions; for at the second meeting we proceeded to discuss a sort of draft report. So, when I found that there was no question of an "inquiry" by this Committee I made up my mind that the Committee should be induced unanimously to recommend an inquiry into the banking conditions in India; i.e., to recommend a Committee to do the work which the Assembly when it demanded an External Capital Committee wanted that Committee to undertake. The complaint that I did not raise in the Committee the question of political and racial considerations affecting credit afforded by the Imperial Bank of India, can only mean this, that the Honourable Member would have answered it. I did not want an official answer. We have such answers every day in the Assembly, and we know their worth. I mentioned it in my Note as one of the important things to be investigated (and not white-washed). The charge, however, cannot be denied seriously except by an obvious untruth. Ditto regarding some of the leases, especially in Assam and Burma. What was the use of raising these precise questions in a Committee which had made itself immune from the duty of investigating anything at first-hand, They are questions for enquiries when they come.

I quitee realise the embarrassment I have caused Government; I equaly realise that this Government does not mind embarrassments, else it would have changed its character long ago.

SRI MAHAVIR JAIN VIDYALAYA.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.
A view of the gathering held at Gowalia Tank Road where the newly constructed building of the Sri Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya was opened by Sir P. D. Pattani on Saturday last.

IN HONOUR OF MR. PATEL.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.
A view of the Patidars' Garden Party in honour of the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, held on Sunday evening.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF DAMAUN.

A view of the Catholic demonstration held on Saturday at the Gloria Church Byculla, to honour the memory of the late Archbishop of Damaun.

"THE WAY TO SWARAJ."

A view of the gathering held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Sunday evening when Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai delivered a lecture on the way to attain Swaraj.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photos.
Another view of the Garden Party in honour of Mr. Patel.

FROM LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

COTTON MILLS.

I

"A Sympathiser" (Wadhwan) suggests a scheme according to which a compulsory Provident Fund for the mill workers should be started, one anna per rupee per month from the pay of each mill worker being collected; Government should lend Rs. 2 crores for the erection of six spinning and weaving mills to be managed by a board of Government experts and Labour Union representatives; the provident fund money should be accounted for to the mill workers in the shape of shares worth Rs. 10 each; and the fund which will amount to Rs. 3 lakhs per month should be utilised in the management of the mills. The correspondent urges that in the event of a general strike these six mills should be worked day and night by four shifts which will give work to 120,000 workers and that the lower cost of production in these mills will compel other mill owners to come to favourable terms with their own employees.

II

Mr. Govind Amrut Vaidya (Amreli) assures the Mill-owners' Association that they would benefit themselves and the country if they carry on or finance a vigorous Swadeshi propaganda throughout the country by opening Swadeshi cloth shops in every large town and engaging patriotic middle class agents now available in large numbers on easy terms owing to wide unemployment.

III

"K. G. K." (Moradabad) suggests that wherever the Managing Agents get their commission on production the shareholders should stop it and allow it on nett profits only. This, he says, will put a check on overproduction and the quality of goods will be improved.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. M. Chakradeo (Bombay) says that the Potato Research has long proved to be barren, that research on grass land improvement has lately proved to be a confusion of tongues, that Bajree Research is still barren and is possibly drifting on a wrong track, that the "Village Studies" and the facts and deductions brought out in them lead to nowhere, and that, in short, the achievements of agricultural research in the presidency during the last 25 years are not at all commensurate with the time, energy and money expended on it. It is high time, he says, that the Department of Agriculture was completely was overhauled and reorganised.

KARNATAKA AND ANDHRA.

Mr. D. V. Belvi, M.L.A., (Belgaum), referring to the rumoured transference of the Anantpur College to Bellary to be affiliated to the Andhra University, suggests that even if the College is so transferred it should not be affiliated to the Andhra University as Bellary is predominantly a Kanarese district and that pending the formation of a Karnataka University the College should continue to be affiliated to the Madras University as it will then be more easily handed over to the Karnataka University than if it were affiliated to the Andhra University. Mr. Belvi calls upon Karnataka to keep up the agitation in the matter.

PENALISING NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

"A Rural" (Vile Parle) complains that students of national schools are not allowed by railway companies the usual students' concessions in respect of Season Tickets whereas students in other schools are freely allowed such concessions. He requests some member of the Assembly to move in the matter.

S. L. C. EXAMINATION.

"N. M. S. (Bhavnagar) complains that the General English paper set at the last S. L. C. Examination was unduly severe. He instances the following passage set to be summarised:—

"Examine a savage in the history of his country and predecessors; human nature is to him an unknown country. This is the reason why demigods and heroes have ever been erected in times of countries of ignorance and barbarity; they addressed a people who had high opinions of human nature, because they were ignorant how far it could extend; they addressed a people, who were willing to allow that men should be goods, because they were yet imperfectly acquainted with God and with man. These imposters knew that all men are naturally fond of seeing something very great, made from the little materials of humanity; that ignorant nations are not more proud of building a towet to reach heaven, or a pyramid to last for ages, than of raising up a demi-god of their own country and creation. The same pride that erects a colossus or a pyramid, instals a god or an hero: but though the adoring savage can raise his colossus to the clouds, he can exalt the hero not one inch above the standard of humanity; incapable therefore of exalting the idol, he debases himself and falls prostrate before him."

The correspondent suggests that the old practice of appointing moderators to maintain a fair and regular standard should be revived.

II

"A. B. C." (Bombay) regrets that though the Bombay University was in a hurry to enforce the new rules regarding the S. L. C. Examination it has not yet published all the necessary courses, e. g. in Physiology and Hygiene.

EXCISE DUTY.

PLEA FOR REPEAL.

In the course of his speech supporting the Assembly's demand for suspension of the Excise Duty Mr. N. M. Dumasia said:—

JAPANESE MENACE.

I do not want to go into the unsavoury and unhappy history of the question. Let there be a veil drawn over it. I only wish to draw the attention of this house and the Government to the gravity of the situation caused by an unprecedented depression and to appeal to Government to take immediate action to rescue this great industry from a total ruin which stares it in the face. I will appeal to the Government to consider seriously whether the delay in giving relief will not prove injurious not only to the industry but to the Government itself. The mill industry has passed through many vicissitudes in the past, but the present crisis is quite different from its predecessors. Even the oldest residents in Bombay do not remember such a gloomy period having occurred during the last sixty years. It beats previous gloomiest crisis. In the past we had a big market for our yarn in China and any depression of trade or curtailment of enquiry from China affected our trade and industry. We have lost the China market permanently and there our powerful and well-organized commercial rival—I mean Japan—has established a firm footing. Japan has built mills even in Shanghai and finally bolted the door against Indian trade. This crisis is different in this way that Japan has begun dumping in our own country and it is daily establishing a strong foot-hold in India. It is true that it does not compete with us in all the lines, but a cut in one line drags down the prices in other lines as well. If this dumping is not stopped, if Japan's rivalry in our own market is not checked, our own industry will be entirely ruined and there will be absolutely no chance of its recovery. Japan is competing with us in Mesopotamia and other places in the East and driving us out from these markets also. Our Government instead of helping our industry are giving an impetus to the Japanese industry. When the situation is critical and requires prompt relief Government coolly offer an enquiry into the Japanese competition. The stage for enquiry has passed. This is the time for action. But may I ask what enquiries are Government going to make? Is it not a fact that the Hon'ble Mr. Chadwick, the Finance Secretary, distinctly told the mill-owners of Bombay that under the most favoured nation clause in the treaty with Japan, the Government of Bombay at present could not impose an increased tariff against Japan? Do Government want to hold an enquiry into this question? Did the Government of India raise its voice in the interest of India against this treaty or did they allow India to be treated as a mere pawn in the game of political chess of Great Britain?

The majority of mills are working at a loss and have to borrow money wherewith to pay the tax which is on production and not on profits. It now amounts to a capital levy. The mill-owners are not supplicating for a boon; they rely upon the sanctity of promise and they rely on the inherent justice of their demand, at a time when their business is ruined, their capital is going down and down, when the interest charges are daily piling up, when they find it impossible to finance the ever-growing stocks of goods in spite of their pledging their own credit and all their belongings as the agents of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., did to save a national industry from ruin. There is distress and consequent discontent among thousands of people—loyal, law-abiding people, who have been reduced to penury as their holdings have either enormously depreciated or their values almost wiped out. Then with the distressing conditions of labour in the back-ground, the picture of misery is complete, but it is in no way overdrawn.

It is true that the textile industry throughout the world experience difficulties, but there are special factors and preventible wrongs in India, which deepen the depression, increase the losses and cripple the industry. It is within the means and power of the Government of India to remove those grievances. The first is the Excise Duty; the second Japanese competition aided by its deprecated currency, unrestricted hours of labour in defiance of Washington Convention and Government protection. The third is a high rate of interest prevail in India throughout the busy season for trade and fourth is the lack of credit, which is responsible for the loss of business in India, and last but not least the high exchange which gives an advantage of over 12 per cent to Foreign importers. If we had a national Government, these causes, I dare say, would have been removed in no time. Herein lies the disadvantage of a foreign government though that Government may be good. I agree with my friend Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas that our commercial and industrial interests can never be adequately protected unless we have a Government responsible to the Indian Legislature.

VITAL NEED OF HEALTH & CHARACTER.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH AT POONA.

The following are extracts from the speech of His Excellency the Governor made at the Silver Jubilee celebration of the Poona Young Cricketers' Hindu Gymkhana on the 4th instant:—

The record of the doings of the Gymkhana during the past 25 years, to which I have just listened, tells a tale of great enterprise, attended by considerable success. An increase of membership from only 27 in the year in which the Gymkhana was inaugurated, to 425 twenty-five years afterwards speaks for itself; but, even more encouraging, is the ever-increasing enthusiasm for every kind of sport manifested by the energy and the activity of your members.

I really do not think it necessary for me to speak at any length here this afternoon, or to tell you how vital, in my opinion, is the encouragement of sport, among the younger generation, essential to the welfare and the well-being of any country. You here present, who have the interests of this Gymkhana so much at heart, have realised this, and I can only hope that you will go on and continue to prosper in your excellent efforts. If you were to ask me what I consider were the most valuable possessions any man or woman could have, I should answer, without hesitation, health and character. Health means happiness, character ensures success; and combined, they stand for a determination to go in and win, whether on the playing fields or in the strenuous battle of life, with its ever-increasing difficulties and perplexities. There is no teaching more important, to ensure health, than that of the proper care of the body; and why better teaching can be found than that which is learnt on the playing fields, where health and character are developed hand in hand?

The example of the older Gymkhanas in Poona and elsewhere, in the encouragement of sport, is being seen everywhere. You have only to look, as you walk along the road, at the innumerable small cricket matches of every description being played by boys of all ages—some, it is true, with very inadequate outfit; but, whether the match is being played under the best auspices on the best Gymkhana ground, or on some small plot of grass by the road-side, those excellent results of the development of health and character must be found equally in both places.

Concluding His Excellency said:—"I am glad to say that Government intends to take up more vigorously the general question of encouraging games and sports among the population, especially in the rural areas; and we are, at the present moment, considering a scheme of physical culture, and enquiring of the various authorities concerned as to what are the best steps which should be taken for its encouragement in the Presidency."

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CO-OPERATIVE BANKING

"EDUCATIVE" USE OF FOREIGN CAPITAL

PROF. BENOY KUMAR SARKAR'S VIEWS.

Prof. Benoy Kumar Sarkar, who left for Benares after a ten-days' stay in Bombay, was interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" before he left.

Questioned about his impressions of the city, Prof. Sarkar said that having been used to European and American standards of city-administration for quite a long time, it seemed to him that Bombay was much behind Western cities of the same rank in cleanliness and general sanitary measures. The distinction that one saw between the different sections of the city in this regard was hardly to be met with in England, France, Germany, America and even Japan. To a foreigner specially belonging to a progressive country the distinction would certainly appear to be very unfavourable to Indian character.

Q.—Do you notice any change in the attitude of our people in this respect since you left India?

A.—I have not been able to come in contact with more than a very limited number of individuals and institutions. It seems to me that our people very often waste time over discussions which should normally appear to be not very serious. In certain sections, I have noticed a tendency to argue solely for argument's sake. They are worse than what are generally condemned as "Die-hards." This tendency is noticeable not only among the elders, but also among the youngsters. Our intellectual atmosphere is to a great extent vitiated by such perversity or obstinacy. But I have also come in touch with certain other sections, both young and old, in which liberalism and the desire to remain open-minded happen to be the prevailing features. Some of the younger intellectuals have been displaying a great amount of restlessness, and are in earnest for new interpretations of life.

LABOUR CRISIS.

Asked if he had watched the labour crisis and its consequences, Prof. Sarkar replied that the closing down of the factories was certainly a tremendous fact of the day. The standpoint of the working men on all such questions was generally well-known. But certain interesting features in the mentality of the employers and mill-owning classes had arrested his attention. He found that there were certain enlightened individuals among the proprietors who did believe, generally speaking, in the legitimacy of the demands of labour. They were indeed willing also to approach the labour point of view in a way of practical sympathy. Among the publicists also the same tendency was noticeable. But how far these tendencies were to be depended on for a solution, on a large scale, of the labour problem was more than he could say.

Questioned if he had noticed anything particular about the labour movements in the city, Prof. Sarkar said that it seemed to him that the trade-union organizations could count upon the practical support of the proprietors such as described above. But all the same, the labour leaders had been working independently of such extraneous help.

Q.—In this connection what do you think of the social-service activities?

A.—I find that these activities have grown considerably since I saw them last about 14 years ago. Good work has been done for educational, recreational, sanitary and other purposes. The example of Bombay might be followed up by other cities with advantage, and I think the patriotic workers from the different parts of India might come to this city for investigation into the methods of work. Of course, social service is no solution of the labour crisis. It is, after all, an aspect of philanthropy and charity. But the poorer classes, the working men and the depressed orders are refusing more and more to be regarded as objects of charity. But still as long as the social and economic situation remains what it is, social service organizations must be started by the idealists belonging to the financial and educational classes.

CO-OPERATIVE BANKING.

Q.—I understand that you are interested in the promotion of banking on a small scale, district by district. Have you been able to derive some suggestions from this city in the course of your investigations?

A.—Certainly. I noticed that co-operative banking has been developing fast in Bombay. I am not speaking here of agricultural banking on co-operative lines, but of banking confined to city areas. These urban co-operative banks have a great future in India, because they are suited to the requirements of people with limited means. But here I must emphasise the fact that people interested in the promotion of banking of this sort must be prepared to appeal to Government for assistance. Nationalists will have to recognise that in certain problems of economic development co-operation with Government is an absolute necessity.

Q.—What is your opinion about the progress made by the Central Bank of India?

A.—I have watched its progress in the statistics and reports published by the Bank from time to time; and I made it a point also during my presence in the city to visit the institution and make the acquaintance of Mr. Pochkhanawalla, the Managing Director. I have discussed with him several important questions bearing on the promotion of banking. For instance, to what extent is a small bank in the districts economically feasible? Another question of importance bearing on this problem was whether an independent small bank was more desirable than a branch office of the great banks. Mr. Pochkhanawalla has helped me with suggestions which are likely to be useful in my work. I have visited the various departments. I have also come to learn that the Bank has started an institution in order to promote small savings in the home, and several thousand families have been taking advantage of this measure. The Bank also possesses a lecture department which is being managed by a graduate of the Harvard University of America. Its object is to offer theoretical courses, with demonstrations and practical illustrations, to the members of the staff. Every employee of the Bank is an Indian. I have been told that small trading concerns run by Indians have been deriving considerable facilities at this Bank.

Questioned as to what place he would assign to Governmental assistance in a comprehensive programme of economic development, Prof. Sarkar replied that the help of the Government will have to be sought in almost every item that was considered essential in the scheme of economic development. For certain purposes, we need special economic legislation; and grant-in-aid from Government, provincial or local, corporations and district boards, will be required for technical and commercial schools in the districts and so on.

FOREIGN CAPITAL.

Q.—Have you followed the enquiries conducted by the Committee on the import of external capital?

A.—To a certain extent, yes. I myself am a general believer in the importance and necessity of foreign capital for our economic development. For a certain number of years at any rate, I am convinced that India cannot go ahead, economically or culturally unless our businessmen and statesmen be prepared to encourage the import of capital from abroad. This would mean that foreign banking institutions will have to be regarded by us with more or less friendly eyes as calculated to foster some of our own interests. Of course, when I use the word "foreign", I take it for granted that British capital will be the preponderent element, although I should also advise our countrymen to seek financial and banking assistance from other countries that are in a position to co-operate with us.

Q.—But don't you think that on this question you are going against the prevailing nationalist ideas?

A.—Perhaps I am. At any rate it appears to me that the problems of economic and cultural development that face us at the present moment can best be solved by methods which are more or less in conflict with the methods of orthodox political nationalism. I must, however, admit that the import of foreign capital that I advocate is to be temporary, and should be looked upon as "educative" for our budding capitalists and industrial pioneers. For instance, among our Indian bankers, financiers and captains of industry, many leading men have risen to the position that they occupy to-day through previous periods of probation as mere second-fiddle in foreign establishments.

Asked about the Bengalis in Bombay Prof. Sarkar said that he was surprised at the great increase in their number. He was glad that they had three associations for social intercourse among themselves. He had occasion to attend a drama in Bengali staged by one of these associations at the Gaiety Theatre, and he was delighted to see many Gujaratis and Deccanis among the audience. This indicated that the Bengali language was also understood so far away from Bengal. In these days, Indian publicists had been talking much of unity; and Prof. Sarkar thought that one of the greatest agencies in the promotion of this unity between the different races of India was the study of one another's languages. Among the Bengalis here he had found a few who could understand Gujarati and Marathi. He would have been happier if their number had been larger.

NAWAB OF RAMPUR IN POONA.

POONA, October 4.

H. H. The Nawab of Rampur paid a flying visit to Poona. The Mahomedan community took advantage of his presence in Poona to accord His Highness a welcome through the Anjuman-i-Islam. There was a large gathering yesterday evening at the Haroon Hall. The Hon. Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, President of the Anjumanh welcomed the guest of the evening on behalf of the Poona Muslims and in doing so stated that the community were just then in urgent need of funds to start the proposed Islam Gymkhana. In reply the Nawab expressed himself in sympathy with the aspirations of the local Mahomedan Community whom he thanked for the cordial reception accorded him. Muslim Boy Scouts from the local troop were present to do honour to the visitor. A vote of thanks was proposed by Khan Saheb Jan Mahomed.

His Highness after the function left for Rampur.—A. P.

SANGLI NOTES.

MR. J. M. MEHTA'S VISIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SANGLI, Oct. 1.

Mr. J. M. Mehta, M. L. A. visited Sangli on the 27th September to attend the anniversary of the Free Reading Room conducted by the local merchants. The ceremony was attended by the *elite* of the place and was very successful. Mr. Mehta spoke on the importance of commercial education. On Monday he spoke on "the Present Day Problems" before a large audience.

Dasserah is an important holiday in the Indian States. The Chief gave a big dinner in the palace at which all the officials and the leading members of the gentry were present. In the evening the Chief Sahib drove in state to the *Sham* tree and held a darbar at night.

It is a sign of the times that this place should be provided with a well-equipped Gymkhana. The institution has been brought into existence by Dr. V. N. Desai who handsomely contributed Rs. 6,000 to its building and upkeep. It has been supported by the educated community of the place and has a great future before it. Recently there was a storm in the tea-cup of some members but, owing to the tact of Principal Bhate and Dr. Desai, the situation has been saved. The former gentleman is the president of the Gymkana.

MR. LATTHE'S APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Latthe's appointment as Advisor to the Kolhapur Durbar has given general satisfaction here. Mr. Latthe is a progressive non-Brahmin and he is likely to cut a good figure in his new role.

Mr. K. N. Dixit, Superintendent of the Archaeological Department in the Bombay Presidency is to visit Sangli and deliver a public lecture on his work in Sindh, next week.

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MAHAVIRA JAINA VIDYALAYA

OPENED BY SIR P. PATTANI.

Sir Prabhashanker Pattani performed the opening ceremony of the Shree Mahavira Jaina Vidyalaya on Saturday before a large and representative Jain gathering. The new building which houses the Vidyalaya is a beautiful five-storied structure. The building was bellagged with leaves and flower buntings for the occasion. Prominent amongst those present were Sir Lallubhai Shah, Seths Jivanlal Pannalal Gulabchand Devchand, Vithaldas Damodar Govindji Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Messrs. B. N. Motiwala and Chandrashanker Pandya.

Mr. M. G. Kapadia, the Hon. Secretary in opening the proceedings read the report of the Institution in the course of which he said:—The Institution was started in Bombay in the year 1915 with a view to supply educational necessities to Jain students studying in the various colleges. In the beginning a residential boarding house was started in hired premises, and after a shift, the ultimate location of the Institution was fixed at Gowalia Tank Road on acount of its easy access to railway and tram facilities and the vicinity of the Wilson College and other educational institutions. The institution was started without any funds but on the promised annual sums from benevolent Jains for a period of 10 years varying from Rs. 51 to Rs. 1,000. These promises, with few exceptions, have been kept up. In course of time six buildings were purchased for the Institution with an outlay of Rs. 2,20,000 out of which upon the site of three front buildings a spacious building has been constructed accommodating about 160 students besides making arrangements for a Lecture Hall where one can address an audience of about 1000 persons, for religious classes and for place of worship. The building has been constructed with initial costs of about Rs. 1,65,000.

By this time 50 students have become graduates after taking advantage of this institution. At present this Institution maintains 52 students in various branches such as Arts, Medicine, Science, Engineering, Commerce and Technical. Necessary arrangements are made to impart Religious Instruction for one hour every day, and a Pandit of great repute has been engaged for the purpose. It has been thought necessary from the beginning to impart religious instruction side by side so that it may be supplementary to college studies where on account of variety of religions in India it is not possible to arrange for religious instruction. A small decent temple is being maintained with the same object as a part of the scheme where students say their prayers every day.

Present ordinary annual expenses come to Rs. 27,000. Jains have been maintaining the Institution with great care and donations are being conferred in various forms with the result that in course of 10 years the Institution has secured about six lacs in various forms from Jains of the rich and middle classes.

The goal of the Institution is to be turned a Jain College and also to be a centre of all Jain educational activities by affiliating various boardings and Pathashales as a part of its scheme, and to have ultimately a residential University.

Sir Prabhashanker Pattani in declaring the building open said that such a host of speakers who had preceded him had spoken on the necessity, importance and the special features of the Vidyalaya that he proposed to refrain from saying anything regarding the institution. It was but quite natural that innumerable and different ideas were surging in the minds of educated Jains along with the rest of Indians. It was a happy augury of the future progress of their country. However good the idea of communal progress was, it had its own drawbacks. Thought of communal progress often made them incapable of thinking in terms of national or social progress. He, therefore, wished and prayed that the students of the institution would be free from those defects; and he honed to see Jain youths take their proper share in the national regeneration and progress.

In this age of materialism and irreligion it was refreshing to see that the Mahavidyalaya which aimed at the educational uplift of the Jains there was a provision made for religious teaching. Life was not all religion, all physical culture, or all politics, or all commerce. It was a happy combination of all these things. All religions taught them to so mould their everyday life that in all that they did they were guided by the dictates of the small still voice within them. That was also the teaching of Gandhiji and the secret of his hold on his countrymen.

Concluding, Sir Prabhashanker exhorted the students to lead a life of spotless purity free from hatred or jealousy always conscious of the presence of the Divine Being, and he was quite sure that all their desires and objects would thus be fulfilled.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to Sir Prabhashanker Pattani.

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INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Ahmedabad, Oct. 5.—The Mahila Mandal organised a "Garba" party last night in the Ladies Club. Nearly 300 ladies and girls took part under the guidance of Mrs. Vidyagauri Rambhai. Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai distributed the presents.

* * * *

Yeotmal, Oct. 3.—The epidemic of plague continues here and shows no signs of abating.—A.P.

* * *

Yeotmal, Oct. 3.—The third session of the Berar Literary Conference which was fixed for October 31st has ben adjourned "sine die."—A. P.

* *

The "Pioneer" describes the report of the Indian Economic Enquiry Committee as a most astonishing document and says that the recommendations made envisage the collection at a vast expense of masses of statistics most of which would be unreliable while attempts to collect them would in many cases be strongly objected to by the people concerned.—A.P.

* * * *

The "Leader", Allahabad says that the whole report of the Indian Economic Enquiry Committee will be found very interesting by students of Indian economics. It gives the idea of the difficulties involved in an economic survey and the vast amount of labour needed to deduce reliable data.—A.P.

* * * *

The anniversary meeting of the All-India Jat Kashatriya Mahasabha will take place on the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th instant under the Presidentship of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb Bahadur of Bharatpur at Pushkar.

* * *

Calcutta, Oct. 3.—James Barnell of the Royal Air Force, Amballa, who was arrested on board the Rangoon mail 'Aronda' was to-day declared to be a deserter by the Chief Presidency Magistrate and was ordered to be sent under escort to Amballa to stand his trial there.—A. P.

* * * *

Madras, Oct. 3.—A deputation of the Madras Presidency Postmen's Union City Branch waited on Mr. G. P. Roy, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, to-day with a view to getting their grievances redressed. Mr. Roy gave them a sympathetic hearing.—A.P.

* * *

The Durand Football Tournament concluded on Saturday at Annandale (Simla) before a large gathering. The Sherwoods defeated the Worcesters by three goals to one. His Majesty the King of the Belgians presented the cups and medals to the winners and runners up.—A.P.

* * *

Ranchi, October 3.—In the final of the Ranchi Polo Tournament Indian Police beat Ranchi by two goals to one. It was a good fast game, the result being in doubt till the bugle went. In the subsidiary tournament, Muzaffarpur beat the Kuchhuahins by seven goals to four, conceding two goals handicap. His Excellency Sir Henry Wheeler, Governor of Bihar and Orissa, distributed the prizes.—A. P.

* * *

Delhi, Oct. 2.—Their Mayesties the King and Queen of the Belgians spent another day on sight-seeing and among other places visited the Qutab Minar, Purna Killa and the Fort and after dinner left for Kalka by the Royal "Special". Among those present at the railway station was His Excellency Field Marshal Sir William Birdwood, the Commander-in-Chief in India who is on his way to the Central Provinces.—A.P.

* *

Simla, Oct. 3.—News has been received from Khasgar by wireless that Kermit and Theodore Rooselvet and party arrived there on 28th September. Messrs. Cherry and Cutting with the collections made so far says the message, are going to cut through to Rusia. The remainder of the party leave at once to hunt the ovis poli in the Pamirs after which they will go to India by the Hunza Pass through the courtesy of the Viceroy and Sir John Wood.—A.P.

* * * *

A meeting of the citizens of Nasik, was held in the Town Hall Nasik on the 1st inst. to request the Government to add from March 1926, 5th Standard Class to the Government Girls' English School and to develop it into a full High School in a period of two years. Mr. R. G. Pradhan was in the chair. Messrs. V. G. Ketkar, R. K. Bhide, B. J. Marathe and others spoke at the meeting.

* * *

The Osmania Tournament, Aurangabad (Deccan) will be held as usual in the last week of December 1925. To the list of games (cricket, hockey, football and sports) that were running last year, this year tennis has been added. For rules and regulations the teams or individuals application should be made to the General Secretary Osmania Tournament, Aurangabad, Deccan.

* * *

The Hon. Secretary Mr. S. R. Munshi and the members of the Deccan Muslim Institute, Poona, assembled in the Institute Hall on 30th ultimo and congratulated Mr. Shaikh Yakub, Oriental Translator to the Government of Bombay on his appointment as the Vazir in the Khairpur State, and bid him farewell on the eve of his departure. Mr. Shaikh Yakub was then garlanded and in suitable terms he thanked the Institute.

* * *

During the 39th week of the current year, i.e. for the week ended 26th ultimo the total mortality in Bombay City 583 was 27 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 24.07. These figures compare favourably with those for the 39th week of 1924 when the mortality was 748 and death-rate 31.37 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1920-1924 when the average mortality was 788 and death-rate 35.22.

* * *

The Sikh Political Prisoners' Relief Committee (Central Sikh League), Amritsar, has written a letter to the Superintendent, Central Prison, Ahmedabad, stating that information has been received by the Committee to the effect that "extention has been made in the sentence of Bhai Madan Singh Sethi, a Lahore conspiracy convict, requesting him to let the Committee know "for what offence he has been punished with 5 years' R.I. in addition to the one he is already undergoing."

* * *

An Alibag correspondent wires:—

The residents of Alibag, in a meeting held on 30th ultimo, condemned the action of Mr. Safre, the Municipal President and Chairman of the Managing Committee, in dismissing the Municipal Secretary, though the matter was referred, by the general committee, to a Special Committee for report. This action was condemned as "unconstitutional and against discipline and etiquette."

* * *

The opening ceremony of The Motor Service from Mataji to Koteshwar, was opened by His Highness the Maharaj Kumar Shree Saheb Bahadur of Danta, in the presence of a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Erachshaw Sorabji of Abu Road, the contractor in the course of his speech said: "This is only the beginning of one of the so many reforms which His Highness has undertaken for the welfare of pilgrims and his poor subjects, and to-day's proceedings are a happy augury of a complete success in my undertaking."

* * *

Ranchi, Oct. 3.—A selection committee presided over by the Hon. Mr. Ganesh Dutta Singh, Minister of Local self-government and Public Health, Bihar and Orissa sat here on the 2nd inst. to select professors for the Prince of Wales Medical College, Patna. For the Professorship of Pharmacology 3 candidates in India have been selected for an interview on the 2nd November at Patna. For the professorship of Physiology the Committee selected Mr. E. W. H. Cruickshank out of the three English candidates recommended by the High Commissioner. For the professoriate of anatomy the Committee has selected three candidates in India for an interview on the 2nd November at Patna.—A.P.

FUNDS FOR WORK IN HEDJAZ AND INDIA.

BEHAR'S SPLENDID RESPONSE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, Oct. 3.

The Patna District Khilafat Conference in its sessions held under the presidency Maulana Shaukat Ali had promised to pay a purse of Rs. 10,000 to the Central Khilafat for its urgent work in the Hejaz and India to be called 'The Shaukat Khilafat Purse." About Rs. 2,000 that have already been collected are remitted. The Behar Provincial Khilafat Committee has further promised a purse of Rs. 50,000 to be paid by December. The first instalment is to be remitted before 15th inst. for which collections have commenced. Moulvi Shafi Daoodi, President, Shah Mohamed Zubair and scores of earnest workers are organising tours and collections on a large scale. Moulana Shaukat Ali was taken on a week's tour in Behar after the Patna Conference visiting Giridih, Pachamba, Kharagdiah, Mirzagunj, Bagsdar, Hazaribagh, Chatra, Hazaribagh Road, Behar Sheriff, Nawada, Sheikhpura and Khusrupur. Meetings were addressed and purses presented everywhere. The uncalled for opposition has stirred the Mussalmans and roused the Khilafat workers to greater actions. The Moulana is appealing Mussalmans to join the Congress is proposed to be held in Beharshariff, where weivers from the whole province will meet and organise weaving of pure khaddar from handspun yarn. Mahatmaji and Khaddar Board are being approached to give the necessary help and advice in this connection. Moulana Shaukat Ali left Behar for Delhi on 1st inst. meeting workers at Arrah where another purse was presented to him through Chowdhury Karamtahusain and other Khilafat workers.

After seeing Hakim Ajmal Khan at Solan he reaches Bombay by the evening of the 7th inst. by the Punjab Mail

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X Junior Book-keeping:—T. R. Kharade (782/3), Sholapur; A. Seetharaman (551/3) Salem; A. S. K. Samy. (244/2), F.M.S.

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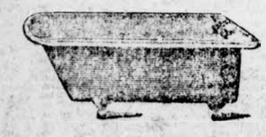

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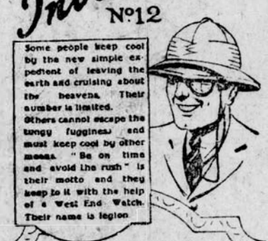
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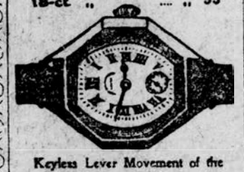

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